The Weekly Gazette Contains All the Important News of the Week....

# THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

For Colorado [illegible] the [illegible]—The Weekly Gazette........

VOL. XXXVI. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1900—EIGHT PAGES NO. 48

# DEATH OF C. K. DAVIS

## Chairman of the Senate Committee On Foreign Relations.

## AFTER PROLONGED ILLNESS

### Iron Will Lengthened His Life—Official Duties Filled His Mind Even In Delirium.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 27.—Senator Cushman Kellogg Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations of the senate, died at his home in this city tonight at 8.40 o'clock. He had suffered greatly during two months of sickness and gradually sank away, being unconscious for several hours before death and, so far as could be known, suffered no pain. Yesterday, appreciating the approach of the end, Mrs. Davis sent for Venerable T. H. H. Villiers Appleby, archdeacon of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Minnesota and Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist. An attempt had been made to secure the attendance of Bishop Whipple, but the bishop was in Florida. Senator Davis was for a time sufficiently rational to express his grateful appreciation of the clergymen's administrations.

For more than a week it has been known that the death of Senator Davis was certain to occur within a short time. Although the bulletins issued by Dr. Stone from day to day made no positive statement to this effect, they nevertheless gave the impression that the case was a hopeless one. However, the announcement came as a shock to friends and fellow townsmen of the senator.

**His Will Prolonged His Life.**

In his moments of lucidity he expressed a strong determination to recover and within a week told a friend he was positive he would be well. Indeed, it is the general belief the senator's iron will is all that has kept him alive for the past week. The kidney affection which developed during his early illness refused to yield to treatment and resulted in death.

It was Sunday, Nov. 4, when the first note of alarm was sounded and since that time the lucid intervals have become less and less frequent, until the senator was almost constantly out of his mind. He raved of his work. He would declaim in praise of the nation's foreign policy. A sentence about the Philippines would be followed by a comment upon the Monroe doctrine or ate who are gathering here, preparatory to the meeting of congress. The senator's genial manner had endeared him to his colleagues and others. Many genuine expressions of regret were heard when his death became known. President McKinley was informed of the senator's death and sent a telegram of condolence to the widow.

The sergeant-at-arms of the senate, after the announcement of Senator Davis' death, sent notifications to the following senators, requesting them to represent the senate at the funeral:

Nelson, Cullom, Lodge, Foraker, Wolcott, Morgan, Daniel, Clark of Wyoming, and Pettigrew.

**BRIEF BIOGRAPHY.**

Cushman Kellogg Davis was born in Henderson, Jefferson county, New York, June 16, 1838. In that year his parents moved to Waukesha, Wis., where his father farmed until 1850. After attending the common schools young Davis spent three years in Carroll college at Waukesha, preparing himself for the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1857. During his boyhood he held for some time a position as telegraph operator in what is now a suburb of Milwaukee. After his graduation he entered the law office of Alex. W. Randall, afterwards war governor of Wisconsin.

In 1860 Mr. Davis began the practice of law and also took an active part in the campaign resulting in the election of Lincoln. Two years later, war having come, he closed his law office to enlist in the volunteer army. He served for two years in the Army of the Tennessee in Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi, part of the time on staff duty. When in 1864 broken health compelled his retirement he was first lieutenant of Company B., 28th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

Going to St. Paul he formed a law partnership with his army chief, Gen. W. A. Gorman, ex-Governor of Minnesota Territory. In 1868 he was elected to the state legislature and two years later was appointed United States district attorney, serving five years in that position.

In 1873 by a majority of one vote he was nominated by the Republicans for

## ALL THE NEWS

Generally fair today and tomorrow, variable winds.

Silver 64⅛; brokers' price for lead $4, copper $17.

New York stock market was characterized by profit-taking and closed with general level of prices lower; money 3½@4.

Chicago wheat dull and inactive, December closing weak at 70¼; November corn was fairly active between 49 and 51, with Phillips still in control.

**STATE**

It is alleged that George A. Barber, who died at Pagosa Springs, was the possible victim of poisoning to get his insurance; the case will be investigated.

Six men have been dropped from the Denver police force because of lack of funds.

Seven carloads of Maine granite intended for the Denver mint has been condemned by the government superintendent.

All kinds of rumors are in circulation regarding the Indian "war" in the western part of the state; credible reports say there have been no Indian hunters seen for two weeks, and that the poaching has been done by white men.

Water will be turned into the new reservoir three miles south of Pueblo, about December 15; the reservoir is three miles in circumference and will be made a pleasure resort.

**FOREIGN**

Lord Roberts, cabling from Johannesburg, under date of Nov. 26, reports a number of encounters with the Boers at widely separated points, in which the British captured some cattle and a few prisoners and suffered slight casualties. The most serious affair was an engagement with the forces of Gen. Delarey, numbering about 1,000 men, with three guns, who opposed Gen. Clements' march towards Rietfontein. The Boers, the dispatch says, were completely dispersed.

**GENERAL**

Otto H. Tittman, assistant superintendent of the United States coast and geodetic survey, has been appointed superintendent of that bureau to succeed Dr. Pritchard, who resigned to accept the presidency of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The yard of the Red Cypress Lumber company at Eighteenth and Main streets, Kansas City, was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $50,000, covered by insurance. The company has a St. Louis branch.

The battleship Kearsarge, flagship of the North Atlantic squadron, has sailed for Hampton Roads, where rendezvous is being made of the torpedo fleet and several ships of the squadron for a cruise.

Robert E. A. Dorr, president of the New York Mail and Express company, and publisher of that paper, died at his home in that city today. Death was due to a complication of diseases. Mr. Dorr had been in ill health for about six months.

The plant of the Sanford Manufacturing company, makers of ink, mucilage and sealing wax, on Fulton street, Chicago, was burned last night. Loss $125,000.

Miss Helen Gould, accompanied by her maid, has purchased over $2,000 worth of clothing and toilet articles, which she has ordered dispatched to

# KRUEGER'S BUSY DAY

## An Exchange of Visits With the Municipal Council of Paris.

## SWORD DESTINED FOR CRONJE

### Presented to Krueger for the Exiled General—Marseilles Incident Repeated Causing Disorder.

Paris, Nov. 27.—Mr. Krueger began a busy day this morning by making an official call. Before 9 a. m. he departed from the hotel Scribe, driving in a landau, surrounded by republican guards and bicycle policemen, to visit the premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau. He was accompanied by Dr. Lloyds, Dr. Van Hammel and Delegate Fischer. The party was met at the entrance to the premier's salon by M. Ulrich, director of the cabinet, who introduced the visitors to the prime minister. The interview took place in M. Waldeck-Rousseau's private study, and lasted ten minutes. At 9:30 o'clock the premier, accompanied by M. Ulrich, returned the call.

The officers of the municipal council of Paris and of the general council of the Seine, were received at 10 a. m. by Mr. Krueger in the hotel Scribe. The interview was private and brief. Immediately after the visitors had departed, Mr. Krueger drove to the Hotel de Ville. He received an ovation from a large crowd massed in the square in front of the edifice. Mr. Krueger was conducted to the debating hall, where he was given the arm chair reserved for representatives of governments.

**Arbitration Urged.**

The municipal councilors and people in the galleries loudly cheered the distinguished visitor. Vice President Escudier delivered an eloquent address, saying Paris had given Mr. Krueger a welcome worthy of his noble character and the grandeur of his cause. He also said:

"You have heard the heart of Paris beat. It is the heart of France. Let the people speak and speak loudly, and arbitration will impose itself, as necessary satisfaction to justice and civilization."

The president of the general council spoke in a similar strain.

Mr. Krueger replied in energetic tones, thanking the speakers for the sentiments expressed. He said he was deeply grateful for the welcome, which was a continuation of and a crowning

The Boer leader was then shown through the superbly decorated halls of the Hotel de Ville. Once he appeared at a window and was enthusiastically cheered. As he drove back to his hotel he was accorded a warm greeting on the road.

The president of the municipal council, tomorrow will propose in the council a vote in favor of arbitrating the Transvaal disputes.

**Sword for Cronje.**

Henri Rochefort, accompanied by a deputation including Deputies Millevoye and Paquelin, Marey, Senator Provost de Launay and MM. Coppee and Lemaitre, today presented Mr. Krueger with a sword of honor destined for General Cronje, now a prisoner on the island of St. Helena.

M. Rochefort, in handing the sword to Mr. Krueger, spoke of the heroism of the Boers and expressed the hope that "the syndicate of thrones" will some day be overthrown by "a syndicate of the people."

During the day a thousand students formed in line, preceded by a banner, and the whole headed by a band. They carried the French and Boer colors, and the students presented to Mr. Krueger a neat address. They were loudly cheered on their way to the Hotel Scribe. There President Krueger appeared on the balcony and saluted them.

This evening Mr. Krueger and Mr. Leyds drove to the foreign office, where they were received by the minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, with whom they had an interview lasting three-quarters of an hour. On their departure M. Delcasse conducted Mr. Krueger from the staircase.

**Marseilles Incident Repeated.**

An incident similar to the one that took place at Marseilles occurred on the arrival of the students' procession at the Hotel Scribe.

An upper window of the Grand hotel, opposite, was opened and a handful of small copper and silver coins was thrown down. The students, incensed at the insult, wished to attack a shipping office which is on the street level, but the police interfered, pointing out that the shippers had no connection

is found in the inclosed slip. He is a fugitive from justice and a dangerous man, having been convicted several times, and on the last occasion being sentenced to five years' imprisonment for an anarchist attempt.

"My statement can be verified by appealing to the prefect of police at Paris, France. In the course of the past year he had concealed with him a man named Francois, the author of an anarchist attempt at Scranton, where he mortally wounded an agent of the police."

The writer of this letter, the police say, has been located, and his story will be investigated.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Chief Willis of the secret service said that the government had no information on the subject.

**POPE QUITE WELL**

Rome, Nov. 27.—The pope, who is quite well, received a number of bishops today and presided over a two hours' meeting of the congregation of rites.

**LEIGH HUNT'S VIEW**

**Nothing to Be Gained by Withdrawing From a Concert of the Powers at Peking.**

New York, Nov. 27.—Leigh Hunt, who has recently been in Korea and China for several years, will sail on the Oceanic tomorrow for the capital of China. He thinks nothing is to be gained by withdrawing from a concert of the powers at Peking. He said:

"It would be suicide for us to attempt to negotiate with the Chinese because they are incapable of making a contract except such as the concert of the powers shall dictate. We must not be deceived by any friendly utterances as Li Hung Chang and those who are his co-official workers are not really friendly. They are not in favor of restoring conditions looking to permanent peace and supporting the civilized nations to that end."

**ALABAMA SENATOR**

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 27.—The Alabama legislature today in separate sessions voted for United States senator. John T. Morgan received every cast. The result will be formally announced in joint session tomorrow.

**MORRISON TRIAL**

**Fifth Day Dragged Out With Only Three Men Accepted on the Jury.**

Eldorado, Kan., Nov. 27.—The fifth day of the Jessie Morrison murder trial opened at noon, when the tedious examination of jurymen from the special venire drawn last night was begun. Already 236 veniremen have been excused as unqualified to sit as jurors on the case and the prospects now are that it will be several days before twelve men acceptable to judge, prosecution and defense are found.

In the afternoon Juror Halford was

# DEPARTMENT ARMY BILL

## Provides for a Maximum of 96,000 Men and Minimum of 58,000.

## SECRETARY ROOT'S APPROVAL

### Measure Drawn on Lines Suggested By Him—Detailed Staff Provisions Important.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Secretary Root returned today. He was not in time for the cabinet meeting, having been delayed five hours by a landslide.

Mr. Root said his trip to Cuba had been quite satisfactory. He had confined his inspection to the east of the island, his annual report, Mr. Root said, would be ready for the president about the time congress meets.

The military committee was disappointed in its efforts to have an interview with the secretary. He drove to the White house, where he spent a few hours with the president and did not return afterward to the war department. It is understood that practically the whole of Secretary Root's report remains to be written. He had intended to do considerable work on this document while he was on his way to and from Cuba. He went so far as to carry along a typewriter and a good deal of material, but he explained on his return that he lost the material and the typewriter got sick so that the report is still unwritten.

The members of the committee probably will confer with Secretary Root in a day or two. This afternoon they went over the bill which has been known as the war department bill, drawn on lines suggested and approved by Secretary Root. The secretary expects to give further consideration to the bill and then will send it to members of the committee.

The war department bill provides for a maximum of 96,000 men and a minimum of 58,000, with 30 regiments of infantry, 15 regiments of cavalry and a gradual increase of the artillery until at the end of 50 years there will be 18,000 men. The artillery is not to be organized into regiments, but as batteries and organizations of heavy and field artillery.

With the maximum army there is to be 150 men to each infantry company, making 1,830 men to a regiment. The maximum of cavalry troops is to be 100 men. There is no provision for a lieutenant general in the war department bill, but under the present law the senior major general commanding would have the rank of lieutenant general. The war department bill does not give the same increase of major generals and brigadier generals as the Hull bill.

The detailed staff provisions are an important feature of the measure. It provides that hereafter vacancies in the staff, excepting the medical corps, pay corps and engineers, shall be filled by details from the lines, such detailed officers being subjected to line duty at any time. This is the same as the Hull bill of the last congress and is earnestly favored by Secretary Root.

The war department bill provides that the promotions shall be made from the regular army according to the present rank down to and including the rank of captain. The officers of the present volunteer army can become officers in the regular army but in the grades of first and second lieutenants only, the vacancies in the captains' rank being filled from the first lieutenants of the present regular establishment. The relative rank of the volunteer officers entering the regular establishment to be determined by seniority.

The committee will not hold another session until Friday, adjourning over tomorrow and Thanksgiving day.

# IMPOSING FUNERAL OF SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN

London, Nov. 27.—With all the pomp and ceremony which might have attended the obsequies of a member of the royal family, the remains of Sir Arthur S. Sullivan, who died here Thursday last, were interred in St.

man usher to the queen, and Francois Cellier, the composer.

The clergy and the full choir of the chapel social were attired in their historic robes of scarlet and gold and the remains were borne up the aisle of the

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

a suggestion of an impending war with Spain. But always in his diseased mind, his patriotic and official duties were

### Devoted Ministrations.

Two attendance, relieving each other after short watches. By the senator sat his wife, who, despite the doctor's orders that she go rest, refused to leave the bedside. Her vigil has been a long and trying one, but she has borne the ordeal bravely, and if wifely devotion could have saved the dying man he would have been saved. Even in his delirium the senator was quick to notice her absence from his side and would toss feverishly about until again quieted by her presence. When rational he assured her that he would recover, which he never seemed to doubt, to her unwavering cheerfulness and encouragement.

Second only to Mrs. Davis in his devoted attention was the senator's father. The elder Mr. Davis has borne the terrible strain with great fortitude and has watched over the sickbed of his son with tender solicitude.

The senator's mother has herself been very feeble of late and she has not realized her son's condition.

Mrs. Norford and Mrs. Bartlett Tripp, the senator's sisters, have been staying at the house since the senator's disease became so serious.

Every day there have been received hundreds of cable and telegraphic messages of sympathy. They have come from many distinguished members of the diplomatic corps and high government officials, as well as from those in the humbler walks of life.

### Cause of the Illness.

After his return from the Maine campaign in September Senator Davis was troubled with twinges of pain in his feet to which he paid little attention. He began an active campaign in this state, speaking at Duluth Sept. 21 and Alexandria, Minn., Sept. 25. During the latter speech he suffered so greatly that he could not wear his shoe. He returned home at once and was ordered to his bed by his physician. A few days later an operation was performed, but be failed to improve, and a consultation of physicians was called. An operation on Oct. 15 was beneficial, and another on Oct. 22. The case was one of blood poisoning caused by infection through a slight abrasion of his foot from the dye of a black silk stocking, and the openings drew off the accumulation of pus. His condition improved steadily until Nov. 4, when he grew worse, and Dr. J. B. Murphy, the Chicago specialist, was sent for, a consultation being held the next day. At that time a slight gangrenous substance formed, and an operation was had, a portion of one toe being taken off. It healed well and the doctors were hopeful. On Nov. 12 nephritis and diabetes took form. Another consultation was held Nov. 13, confirming the previous opinion and settling the presence of the kidney trouble.

Dr. Murphy had been sanguine of the senator's recovery up to this time, but upon the discovery of the fresh complications he privately expressed the opinion that the case was hopeless.

Since then the patient has steadily grown worse. Some days showed slight improvement, the patient being encouraged by hope of recovery, only to fall on the succeeding day. The patient's strength was kept up, but the failure of his kidneys to act left his system impregnated with poison. It daily became more difficult to induce him to take nourishment. His delirium increased and he sank into unconsciousness.

---

## SORROW IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Nov. 27.—The death of Senator Davis, although expected, came as a shock to his colleagues in the sen-

governor and elected by a majority of 5,496. The campaign issue was then new, being whether the state could control the charges of railroads. Governor Davis asserted this right and such legislation was enacted and enforced during his term of office. During a protracted senatorial contest at that session Governor Davis was one of the candidates but Chief Justice McMillan was finally elected. It was at this time that the great grasshopper plague devastated southwestern Minnesota and Governor Davis raised over $100,000 in money besides supplies for the victims of the plague.

Governor Davis declined a renomination and resumed the practice of law. His successor, Governor Pillsbury, retained him to argue in the United States supreme court the case of the State of Wisconsin against the City of Duluth and the State of Minnesota to restrain the opening of the present Duluth Ship Canal through which all the commerce of that port now passes. Mr. Davis won the suit for Minnesota. He continued in the practice of law until 1887, also giving considerable attention to politics. In 1885 he headed the Blaine delegation to Chicago where he made one of the nominating speeches for that candidate.

During 1886 many of the state newspapers advocated his election as United States senator and when the legislature of 1887 met Senator McMillan withdrew as a candidate for re-election and Mr. Davis received every vote.

Senator Davis' first chairmanship in the senate was of the committee on pensions, which he held throughout his first term. He was the author of the pension law of 1890 which terminated the demands for excessive pension legislation and also satisfied the old soldiers. As a member of the committee on territories Senator Davis led the fight for the admission of the Dakotas to statehood, making his first speech in the senate on that subject.

As a student and an authority on international law Senator Davis furnished briefs to President Harrison and Secretary of State Blaine on the Chilean dispute and the Behring sea controversy. His advocacy of the new locks at the Sault Ste Marie Ship Canal carried to a successful result legislation the wisdom of which has since been amply demonstrated.

In 1893 the Republican legislative caucus voted in favor of the re-election of Senator Davis but before the legislature voted on the senatorship various influences intervened and he was finally elected by a majority of one although the Republicans had a majority of 17 on joint ballot.

At the beginning of his second term Senator Davis was placed on the committee on foreign relations and when Senator Sherman was transferred to the cabinet of President McKinley Senator Davis was placed at the head of that important committee.

In 1895-6 many friends of the senator pressed his name for the presidential nomination, but before the state convention to name delegates met, he withdrew and McKinley delegates were sent from Minnesota.

During the past four years Senator Davis' position as chairman of the foreign relations committee of the senate and later as one of the Paris Peace commissioners have kept him prominently before the public of all nations. He was re-elected without opposition in 1899 for his third term.

Senator Davis has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Laura Bowman, and, after she had secured a divorce from him he married in 1880 Miss Anna Malcolm Agnew.

---

## UTAH'S POPULATION.

Washington, Nov. 27.—The population of the state of Utah, as officially announced today, is 276,749, as against 207,905 in 1890. This is an increase of 68,844 or 33.1 per cent.

the distributing office of the United States army at Manila, Philippine islands, for Christmas presents.

It is alleged that friends of Col. Chas. Denby assert that they have reason to believe that the late United States minister to China is to be sent back to that post to succeed Minister Conger, who it is believed will soon resign his office. There is no corroboration of the report.

The Actor's Church alliance of America has begun an active campaign against Sunday theatrical performances and its members promise to keep it up until actors have one day of rest in seven, the same as persons in the ordinary avocations of life.

David E. Blaine, who built the first church in Seattle, is dead.

The result of the discussion of the last phases of the Chinese problem by the cabinet meeting yesterday was a thorough approval at every point of the policy of Secretary Hay, and especially of the last instructions to Mr. Conger, which were forwarded just a week ago.

The flood in the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers ruined hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property.

---

## [illegible]

The market yesterday on the local mining exchange was an active one with prices fairly strong to advancing. The mines strengthened up slightly and some of the prospects advanced, although Zoe sold down to 11¾. Alert was weak at 15 cents.

A good body of ore has been opened in the 350-foot level of the Eclipse Consolidated. It measures one and one-half feet in width and screens between $40 and $85 in gold to the ton. A carload of $50 ore left the property yesterday.

Two strikes of some importance have been made on the property of the Pinnacle company. Lessee Moore has ore which runs between one and three ounces and Anderson and Williams have encountered rock which goes between one and six ounces in gold to the ton.

John Hays Hammond recommends the board of directors of Stratton's Independence, Ltd., to pay only 10 per cent in dividends for one year and devote the balance of the mine's profit to exploration work. A report says that Tutt and Penrose have a very strong hold on the management which they may enforce.

Suit has been started by the Orphan Bell company to recover the property now owned by the Arrow company but previously part of the Orphan Bell company's territory. The grounds for the demand are that fraud was practiced in bringing about the transfer.

---

## [illegible]

College football team ready for tomorrow's great football game at Washburn field. The line-up of the teams:

George Taylor, a section hand, was killed while trying to jump a train in obedience to a "divine command."

George Crampton charmed a fine audience with his singing last night.

Frank E. Johnson and A. E. Smith bought a Cascade corner yesterday for $10,000.

Thanksgiving markets are plentifully supplied this year.

---

## MONTANA POPULATION.

Washington, Nov. 27.—The population of the state of Montana, announced today, is 243,329, as against 132,159 in 1890. This is an increase of 111,170 or 84.1 per cent. The population of Texas is officially announced today is 3,048,710, against 2,235,523 in 1890. This is an increase of 813,187 or 36.3 per cent.

of that France had a ready given him. Since he landed, the former president added, he had been on a rising wave of acclamation. He was very thankful for what had been done and for what they wished to do for him and his people, who were still struggling and were not yet defeated. Their resistance continues and still will continue. They will ever struggle for independence, liberty and justice.

Continuing, Mr. Krueger said:

"Ah, why cannot they hear your acclamations? It would redouble their courage."

Mr. Krueger also said he hoped they would yet know them, one day in the future, when they had recovered their independence. He regretted arbitration had been refused and he would never cease to demand it.

---

## GOVERNOR [illegible] THE SHERIFF

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Nov. 27.—In a letter directe[d] of the National Anti-Mob and Lynchi[ng] Governor Thomas makes the sensati[onal] Sheriff Freeman participated in the t[...] before last.

The governor's letter is in answer [...] Hoffman, congratulating the governor [...] Sunday indignation meeting. In his re[...] sponsibility for the burning of the boy [...]

"Sheriff Freeman, in cold-blooded [...] promises, took his prisoner to certain [...] a mere pretense of violence, and I thi[nk] I made no public comment on it at t[...] humiliation involved in the criminal la[...] announce it to the world. Every effor[t] unfortunately the entire county, who [...] volved in the affair. Sincerely yours, [...]

---

## THE DEATH OF [illegible] COMMISS[IONER]

Washington, Nov. 27.—George W. Wilson, commissioner of internal revenue, died this forenoon in his apartments at the Riggs house of Bright's disease, complicated with asthma. He had been dangerously ill for several days past. There were with him at the time of his death Mrs. Wilson, his daughter, Mrs. Pardonner and several of his associates of the treasury department.

The funeral will be at Hamilton, O., on Thanksgiving Day. The party, including Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Pardonner and Chief Deputy Williams, will leave here tomorrow over the Chesapeake & Ohio at 3 p. m., going via Cincinnati to Hamilton, where the interment will take place.

---

## AN ALLEGED PL[OT TO] KIL[L]

New York, Nov. 27.—The police of Hoboken, N. J., have received a letter alleging the existence of a plot to assassinate President McKinley. The writer of the letter gave in his communication the name of the alleged chief conspirator, which the police refuse to make public at this time. The

dispatches of our minister, show that the American marines bore their full share in the buldenk of defense during this memorable siege. The United States legation was situated just inside of and near to the wall of the Tartar city. When the legations were assaulted, the American detachment immediately occupied a position on the city wall, a strategic point of great importance, established an improvised sandbag fort there, which enabled them to defend the section of wall immediately commanding the legations, and, although repeatedly attacked by overwhelming numbers, and on two occasions driven for a few minutes from the wall, they were never permanently dislodged, but held this vital position until relief came.

Some days before the siege began, and while railway communication with the Chinese capital was still open, arrangements had been made for the prompt dispatch, for the protection of the lives and property of Americans in the city, of another and larger detachment from our fleet at Ta-ku. This second detachment was made up chiefly of seamen, under command of Captain Bowman F. McCalla, United States navy, and was ready in the early part of June to join such expedition as the other governments interested might determine to send forward from their fleets at the mouth of the river.

On the night of June 9 Admiral Seymour of the British navy, the ranking naval officer, received a telegram from the British minister at Peking, advising him that "unless those at Peking were relieved soon, it would be too late." At 9:30 the next morning a relief column, under command of Admiral Seymour, started for the Chinese capital by train, the expedition consisting of 915 British officers, seamen and marines, 450 German, 312 Russian, 158 French, 112 American, 54 Japanese, 40 Italian, and 25 Austrian, a total of 2,066. Finding at Lang-fang that the railway had been so much damaged as to render it useless as a means of advance, this column after 10 days' fighting in a difficult country, without the transportation, ammunition, or supplies necessary to an extended campaign, encobered by wounded to the number of 230, and entirely cut off from communication front and rear, was obliged, June 20, to fall back, and having on their return march captured the imperial armory near Hsi-ku, a few miles above Tien-tsin, there awaited reinforcements. Of the part borne in this hazardous expedition by the American sailors, honorable mention is made in all reports. The British admiral himself, in a letter to the senior United States naval officer at Ta-ku, says:

"I cannot conclude my letter without expressing to you, sir, the high admiration I have for Captain B. H. McCalla, who accompanied us in command of your officers and men. Their post was usually in the advanced guard, where their zeal and go was praised by all. I regret to state that Captain McCalla was wounded in three places, but considering the gallant way in which he exposed himself I am only equally surprised and thankful that he is alive."

### Attack on Tien-tsin.

In the meantime the foreign settlement in Tien-tsin itself was subjected to attack, and communication between that city and Ta-ku was interrupted. On June 19 a detachment of eight officers and 122 enlisted men, chiefly from the First regiment of marines dispatched from Cavite by the Newark and Nashville, arived at Ta-ku. Instructions were immediately given that this force should take part in the forward movement for the relief of the besieged at Tien-tsin. This force, aggregating a little more than 500 men, was, however, too small to accomplish its object and was speedily driven back by overwhelming numbers

men.

For many years it has been found difficult to enlist a sufficient number of the seamen class to supply the demand. To obviate this difficulty the department decided to train its own seamen from raw material, and during the past year has assigned five vessels to the special duty of fitting landsmen between the ages of 21 and 26 for the higher naval ratings.

This method differs from that of the apprentice system, in that it opens the door to the enlistment and immediate training of young men who possess little or no nautical knowledge or sea experience, and gives them an opportunity to acquire the habit of the sea and a knowledge of the practical mechanical appliances which are found on board the modern man-of-war. This has been carried out during the past year to a greater degree than ever before, and the experiment has been successful.

### Contracts for Vessels.

Contracts dated December 14, 1899, for the construction of the six protected cruisers authorized by the act of March 3, 1899, to be completed within thirty months from date of contract, were awarded on the dates indicated to the following shipbuilding firms, viz:

Cruiser No. 14, Denver, to the Neafie and Levy Ship and Engine Building company, Philadelphia, Pa., at $1,080,000; speed 17 knots.

Cruiser No. 15, Des Moines, to the Fore River Engine company, Braintree, Mass., at $1,065,000; speed 16½ knots.

Cruiser No. 16, Chattanooga, to Lewis Nixon, Elizabeth, N. J., at $1,030,966; speed 16½ knots.

Cruiser No. 17, Galveston, to William R. Trigg company, Richmond, Va., at $1,027,000 speed 16½ knots.

Cruiser No. 18, Tacoma, to Union Iron works, San Francisco, Cala., at $1,041,000; speed 16½ knots.

Cruiser No. 19, Cleveland, to Bath Iron works, Bath, Me., at $1,041,650; speed 16½ knots.

### Increase of the Navy.

The general board, of which the admiral of the navy is president, recommend the following increase of the navy:

| | |
|---|---|
| Battleships | 2 |
| Armored cruisers | 2 |
| Destroyers | 2 |
| Gunboats | 6 |
| Torpedo boats | 3 |
| Transport | 1 |
| Training ships | 2 |

Four of the five members of the board of construction recommend:

| | |
|---|---|
| Unsheathed battleships of about 13,500 tons trial displacement | 3 |
| Unsheathed armored cruisers of about 13,000 tons trial displacement | 2 |
| Sheathed and coppered cruisers of about 2,800 tons displacement | 6 |
| Sheathed and coppered gunboats of about 600 tons trial displacement | 6 |
| Sheathed and coppered light-draft gunboats of about 200 tons trial displacement | 10 |
| Colliers of about 14,500 tons displacement | 3 |
| Repair ship of about 7,500 tons displacement | 1 |
| Transport of about 7,000 tons displacement | 1 |

The fifth member recommends:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sheathed and coppered battleships of about 14,000 tons trial displacement and 19 knots trial speed | 2 |
| Sheathed and coppered armored cruisers of about 14,000 tons trial displacement and 23 knots trial speed | 2 |
| Sheathed and coppered protected cruisers of about 12,500 tons trial displacement and not less than 24 knots trial speed | 2 |
| Light-draft gunboats, specially designed for river service, of about 600 tons trial displacement and 10 knots trial speed | 12 |

All the vessels thus recommended are desirable in the prospective development of our naval force. But in view of the number of large fighting vessels already authorized, some of them hardly begun,

rebels 49 of the latter were killed. None of the other parties of attacking natives made much of a stand, and the insurgents lost 103 killed all told.

First Lieut. Albert E. McCalla of the Thirtieth volunteer infantry, has been apointed an inspector in the forestry bureau.

### WEST VIRGINIA FLOOD.

Guyandotte, W. Va., Nov. 26.—Continuous rain for the past 48 hours has produced unprecedented floods in the Guyandotte valley. The river and its tributaries are overflowing the banks and are bearing away quantities of cross ties, lumber and other property. Some 3,000 logs have gone out taking with them the false works of the two new Guyandotte valley railroad bridges south of Barboursville. Loss estimated at $20,000 to $25,000.

The track of the Guyandotte valley railroad, just completed to Scott Rock, a distance of 18 miles, has been almost ruined. The river is rising above and still more damage is expected.

### THE FATE OF ANDREE.

Stockholm, Nov. 25.—Prof. Natorst has offered a reward of 600 crowns for each of the remaining 19 buoys taken by the Andree Arctic balloon expedition. He is also taking steps to fit out an expedition to search the Iceland coast for wreckage of the balloon and also to search the southwest coast of Greenland for the same purpose, as he considers this the only manner in which the fate of Andree can be learned.

### OWL TRAIN WRECKED.

Cornwall, Cal., Nov. 25.—The last owl train jumped the track between Antioch and Cornwall this morning. The cause of the accident was a batched rail. This short rail was only about five feet long. It flew out and ditched the train. Two colored cooks were the only ones seriously injured. The cars which left the track are complete wrecks. Engineer Neff was running a terrific speed, trying to make up time, as the train was late.

### PROHIBITIONISTS

Chicago, Nov. 26.—Chairman Stewart of the Prohibition national committee announced today that funds for the campaign of 1904 are already being collected and that it was the intention of the party leaders to make even a more vigorous campaign than the last one.

William T. Wardwell of New York, for the past 13 years secretary of the Prohibition national committee, has tendered his resignation because of advancing age and generally feeble health.

### SHIPS ASHORE.

Sandusky, O., Nov. 26.—The steamer M. Sickles and the schooners Spaldman and Malvina went ashore in today's gale on the Marblehead Beach and they are now being pounded to pieces. The crews were taken off by the life-saving crew from Marblehead. The wrecked vessels were loaded with lumber.

### ANOTHER FAKE STORY.

Pana, Ill., Nov. 26.—The reported finding of bones of a human body in a well on the Brunot farm proves to be false. The story was brought to this city by two laborers who claimed to have been shucking corn in the vicinity. The well has been unused since the finding of Jane Brunot's body.

### INDIANA'S VOTE.

Indianapolis, Nov. 26.—The official vote cast at the recent election was: Bryan, 309,584; McKinley, 336,063; Woolley, 13,708; Debs, 2,374; Barker, 1,348; Maloney, 663; Union Reform, 254.

Durbin, Rep., for governor, falls behind the Republican electors 3,356 votes.

## TERMS OF PE[illegible] TREATY

Peking, Nov. 24.—The diplomatic [illegible] held a final meeting this morning [illegible] agreed on the terms of the prelim[illegible] treaty. Nothing now remains exce[illegible] secure the approval of the respec[illegible] governments before definite nego[illegible] tions with the Chinese peace com[illegible] sioners are begun. The precise te[illegible] of the settlement have not yet [illegible] made public here, but it is outside [illegible] diplomatic corps that the main po[illegible] are a substantial agreement with t[illegible] contained in the French note to [illegible] powers, namely punishment of [illegible] guilty, indemnity to governments [illegible]

## RUSSIA [illegible]

London, Nov. 26.—Dr. Morrison, [illegible] ing to the Times from Peking Sa[illegible] day, confirms the report of Russia's [illegible] cision to retain the railway until [illegible] troops are withdrawn from the [illegible] vince of Chi-li.

"This change," he says, "is coi[illegible] dent with the arriva of Prince Lu[illegible] sky whose mission avowedly conc[illegible] the railway. The Chinese believe [illegible] sia's assurance that she is retaining [illegible] line in their interest."

The Shang-hai correspondent of [illegible] Times telegraphs that advices f[illegible] Peking say that the United States [illegible] refused to join in the demand for [illegible]

## REAR ADMIRA[illegible]

Washington, Nov. 25.—In a repor[illegible] the navy department, dated Ca[illegible] October 15, Rear Admiral Kempff, [illegible] lor squadron commander of the As[illegible] fleet, tells of the disposition of [illegible] time of the many American ves[illegible] under his command. He says that [illegible] gunboat Villalobos had returned [illegible] Cavite with Captain Devereaux S[illegible] and the company of the Twenty-f[illegible] infantry who were captured by the [illegible] surgents in Marinduque. Two ve[illegible] rec soldiers secured the s and [illegible] miral Kempff says, and compe[illegible] insurgents to surrender the Orion[illegible] The gunboat Genera Alava sailed October 4 for Subig and Sulamoga. [illegible] gunboat Basco arrived at Cavite O[illegible] ber 4 with a report concerning the [illegible] cumstances attending the recovery [illegible] the remains of Naval Cadet Wood [illegible] Machinist Gray, who were killed an[illegible] Urdanetta in the Oriana river. She [illegible] ported some insurgent activity [illegible]

## DUKE OF MA[illegible] ENTER[illegible]

New York, Nov. 26.—Eugene [illegible] merman whose daughter was mar[illegible] to the Duke of Marchester a week [illegible] ago in England, was interviewed here today. He said to a reporter: [illegible] have come here to meet my daug[illegible] ter and her husband. After they [illegible] rested here a few days we will go [illegible] Cincinnati and a reception will be [illegible] en at my home. The duke is a pri[illegible] man. He is a fine man, I tell you.

# IN BERLIN

## Great Krueger Enthusiasm—Kaiser's China Policy Freely Criticised.

Berlin, Nov 24—The reichstag debates this week on the China indemnity bill evolved a mass of interesting facts showing conclusively that Emperor William's personal China policy of the last six months is wholly or partly disapproved by nearly the entire nation, as evinced by the fact that every party leader has thus expressed himself, even the extreme Conservatives.

Another even more noteworthy fact is that the reichstag, for the first time since the empire's creation, indulged in free and unrestricted criticism of the emperor's words and acts every party sharing therein without once being interfered with by the president of the house This is regarded by leading parliamentarians as an important gain for Germany

The Reichsbott, which is an extremely loyal conservative paper, once more referring to the no quarter speech and apostrophizing the emperor, warns him henceforth to mind his words more, saying he must not forget 'that every word goes into the world and is subject to the world's criticism"

There is great Krueger enthusiasm here The papers are commenting approvingly on the Boer statesman's reception in France, and arrangements have been made by the German committee to send a million postal cards, prettily illustrated tendering Mr Krueger the sympathy of the German nation, for distribution by the Transvaal Consul General Harris The Voerwaerts thereupon says

"Therein lies much hypocrisy and national hatred toward England."

# KRUEGER IN PARIS

## Welcomed in a Whole Hearted Manner Without Excesses.

Paris, Nov 24—The city of Paris welcomed Mr Krueger today in a whole hearted manner according him a sincere reception at the station and showing by the cheering of the crowds all along the route that he was cordially welcome and had the sympathy of the populace The thoroughfares through which Mr Krueger passed were not lavishly decorated, but a few flags were flying and the hotel was nicely decorated, while from early morning the street hawkers did not permit the pedestrians to forget that it was Krueger day All sorts of insignia were offered for sale Small Boer flags badges of the Boer colors and scarf pins of the same character were called out on the boulevards and lucky were the salesmen for almost every person wore a Boer emblem

By 10 o'clock the sidewalks began to fill while in the vicinity of the railroad station and about the Hotel Scribe the crowds constantly increased in size Small squads of guards on foot and mounted were continuously passing in evidence of the fact that the government was taking stringent precautions to prevent trouble On the Place de la Bastile a few nationalist groups collected but they were soon dispersed By the time the train was due to arrive all the places of vantage about the railroad station and hotel were packed for a distance of about a block

Among those gathered at the railroad station were Count Boni de Castellano and several other well known Nationalist deputies and Miss Maud Gonne and a party of the Irish delegation

The crowd on the platform pressed so closely about Mr Krueger's salon car that for a time he was unable to alight and stood on the footboard bareheaded acknowledging the plaudits of ties headed by MM Millevoie and Lasies He afterward received the prefect of police, M Lepine, and M. Le Boiseriarqueil, a brother of the famous colonel who was killed in South Africa while fighting for the Boers

Mr Krueger then retired to his room, declared he was fatigued and said he would see nobody

M Crozier called at 2 15 p m, and Mr Krueger who was sleeping arose to receive him M Crozier announced that President Loubet was prepared to receive Mr Krueger at 4 o'clock and the tired traveler prepared himself to visit the Elysee While the crowd before the hotel decreased somewhat a considerable concourse remained shouting Mr Krueger's name

At 4 o'clock a landau from the Elysee palace was driven to the Hotel Scribe and Mr Krueger his interpreter and M Crozier proceeded to the Elysee escorted by a strong detachment of cuirassier The scenes of enthusiasm of the morning were repeated Mr Krueger was received at the Elysee with great ceremonies such as were accorded to the sovereigns who visited the exposition A band drawn up in the court yard rendered the honors

President Loubet received Mr Krueger in the Hall of Ambassadors, where M Delcasse, minister of foreign affairs was also awaiting him The interview lasted several minutes Mr Krueger then returned to his hotel with the same ceremonial

The Boer statesman wore across the breast of his frock coat a green scarf with a red border, the insignia of his office as president of the South African republic He also wore the cross of the Legion of Honor.

M Loubet returned Mr Krueger's visit at 4 30 p. m The French president was warmly acclaimed during his drive to the Hotel Scribe and during

creased 6 per cent, but increased over $3,000,000 in value. Spelter increased to 119,408 short tons, valued at $13,731,920.

The building stone industry increased nearly $8,000,000 The total value of the metallic product in 1899 was $527,218,084, an increase of 54 per cent. Non-metallic products increased 27 per cent to $417,790,864 Every year since 1884 to 1898 inclusive the value of the non-metallic production has exceeded the metallic but in 1899 the metallic exceeded by $79,600,000. A change of nearly $90,000,000 occurred in the relative values between 1898 and 1899

Unprecedented activity and advanced values, the report says, were shown in nearly every branch of the mining industry during 1899

## OHIO RIVER FLOODS

### Heavy Rains the Past Week Have Raised Streams to Danger Point —Bridges Destroyed.

Cincinnati, Nov. 25—Floods are reported all along the Ohio valley tonight, in almost the entire valley it has been raining since last Tuesday and almost continuously since Friday. While no lives are reported lost, the damage to property is considerable. The Licking river in Kentucky, is very high and has caused some damage on the Ohio side by its waters rushing across the Ohio channel and sweeping the Cincinnati landings One of the bridges over the Licking connecting Covington and Newport was swept away. The lumber yards, mills and shipping generally suffered great loss. On the Ohio side the Great and Little Miami rivers are both high and floods along the tributaries of the Ohio river are reported everywhere The Ohio rose eight feet here during the last 24 hours, and is rising more rapidly tonight.

Pittsburg, Pa, Nov 25.—The Ohio river at the dam tonight is 12 feet high and is rising rapidly By tomorrow 14 or more feet is expected The Consolidated Coal companay has arranged for every boat in the port, 25 in number, to go out on the rise, and the boats coming up with the empties will be returned as rapidly as possible until the 30,000 000 bushels now loaded are on their way south.

Williamsport Pa, Nov. 25—It has been raining all along the watershed of the west branch of the Susquehanna river for the past 48 hours and the prospects for a freshet are bright A freshet is most devoutly hoped for by the lumbermen here as there has been no flood the entire season in which the 100 000,000 feet or so of logs could be floated to the booms here

Reports from Clearfield, the point from which the estimates of the height of the water are based showed a three and one-half foot rise there and still rising The prospect are that there will be a 12-foot flood here before the storm ceases. Between 25 and 30 million feet in logs is stranded between this city and Reno and the timber is expected to arrive here by the middle of this week

All the mills in the city will start in an effort to saw the logs before a freeze-up occurs

## PRISONERS OF WAR.

### Orders Issued by General Hughes Concerning Captured Filipinos.

Washington, Nov. 25—Brig. Gen. Hughes, commanding the department of Visayas Philippine islands, has issued an order directing that all prisoners captured within the geographical limits of the department, who are in insurrection against the United States or who are aiding those who are in insurrection, be held in strict confinement as prisoners of war.

Gen Hughes has also issued a circular directing in connection with the

# MINISTERS OF DENVER

## Held Mass Meeting to Protest Against the Reign of Vice.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Nov. 25.—The ministers of Denver are again trying to arouse interest that will culminate in the partial enforcement of the present laws. For some time the gambling houses have been running wide open; the saloons have been kept open day and night, and the social vices of the city have extended out from the red light district until they have permeated nearly every block in the city. The ministers have protested again and again against these evils by appearing in person before the fire and police board and endeavoring to get them to rectify the conditions by enforcing the laws. Recently the president of the board told the ministers that whenever it could be shown that the sentiment of Denver demanded the enforcement of the laws they would be enforced. The ministers determined to create a sentiment, so the first public meeting was called for today at 3:30 p m. in Trinity church. Ministers of all denominations took part. At the close of the meeting the following petition was adopted and the ministers in attendance guarantee over 10,000 names to its signature, Father Ryan guaranteeing 5,000.

### Citizens' Petition.

"We the undersigned voters of the city of Denver, hereby earnestly and respectfully petition all executive and judicial officers of the city of Denver and of the county of Arapahoe to impartially and rigidly enforce all ordinances and laws, and especially those ordinances and laws which relate to the moral welfare of our community.

"Respectfully submitted."

Dr. Smiley opened the meeting by reading from the book of Isaiah.

Rev. Dr. Merritt offered prayer. He prayed that power might be given the people of Denver so that they can cooperate with the Creator in stamping out the vice as it exists in Denver.

### Dean Hart Speaks.

Dean Hart was the first speaker The dean compared the corporation of Denver to the human body and declared that like the body the corporation was no stronger than its weakest point. The dean directed his remarks against the Sunday theater, He gave a history of his crusade against them, and severely scored Magistrate Thomas for the latter's recent ruling He quoted the law concerning Sunday amusements, and said that he intended tomorrow morning to prosecute every manager of every theater in Denver who countenanced plays today. The dean was severely sarcastic against the Denver papers. A stranger in the building would have supposed the meeting was called against the four papers of the city. He said: "The four newspapers of Denver are the curse of this city. I have lived here 31 years, and in all of that time they have never told the truth once about me. They do not know what the truth is. They have published such attacks that decent people are afraid to lift their hands against vice for fear of being aired in our papers, but I tell you I don't care"

Turning and pointing his finger at the reporter's table the dean continued: "You young men and your employers will have to answer in the day of judg-

In closing he said: "No stream can rise higher than its fountain and the officers of this city can not enforce laws one whit further than public sentiment allows."

### Dr. Coburn.

Dr. Coburn said that the duty of the minister was to preach against all sin no matter where it was found. He said it was easy to conduct last Sunday's night open meeting because the protests did not hit any one sitting in the pews, but in a meeting like this some one was likely to get hit and hit hard

The doctor denounced the gambling houses in Denver severely and charged that "a gambling house is now open within a stone's throw of Trinity's front door and 54 other gambling hells are now open in this city."

### Parson Uzzell.

Rev. Thomas Uzzell said: "I want to report to you that I am for law and order every crack out of the box. We have not any better protection now than we had two years ago. Every day my family, while going to my church, is insulted by lewd women and drunken men. The fire and police board are trying to get more money to protect our people, but I tell you if they had a million dollars they would not do one bit better. It's not our laws that are at fault it's that board. If we had a fire and police board with any honor our laws would be enforced. The trouble with that board is that they want to be the judge instead of the enforcers. I know what I am talking about: I'm not talking through my hat. I intend to call on Governor-elect Orman and plead with him not to reappoint the present fire and police board. I intend to suggest to him that if he has not better material in Denver than the present for Lord's sake get a Chinaman."

### Father O'Ryan.

Father O'Ryan said.

"We must be practical. We must avoid extreme ideas that are not practical. We are not looking for prohibition I do not believe the Anti-Saloon league is working for prohibition and I do not believe we would be any better off if we did have prohibition We can do a large amount of practical good Twenty years ago we did away with Sunday saloons by meeting every Sunday and discussing and adopting means that closed them. We can do it again. Avoid all politicians when trying to enforce laws. The ladies' entrance to the saloons, the open gambling house, and the obscene street pictures must go. We must demand of Governor-elect Orman that he appoint a Christian police magistrate. The social evil is the greatest curse to Denver. As it is now it extends in and police board would not enforce the law, sentiment or no sentiment. they should be removed and men who will enforce them put in office

Dr Talmage, the new president of the Anti-Saloon league, was the last speaker His was simply a congratulation of the people because there was such a growing sentiment in favor of enforcing the laws. The meeting then adjourned.

## CITY GOVERNMENT SCORED

# THE NEWS

## STATE

(From Friday's Daily.)

Horace W. Havens has been appointed private secretary by Governor-elect Orman; the appointee is now deputy secretary of state.

The Pueblo Evening Journal, successor of the Evening Press, issued its first number yesterday.

Mrs. Harriet Amsbury, one of the pioneers of Mesa county, is dead.

There is 32 inches of snow at Ouray with more threatened.

Thomas F. Walsh has given $1,000 to St Joseph's hospital, Ouray.

Five men have been arrested charged with the murderous assault on N. B. Bailey of Eldora last Sunday night

Joseph Lesher's mint at Victor for coinage of silver referendum collars has ceased operations, by government suggestion.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

A shooting affray between negro graders at Camp No 3 on the Cripple Creek Short Line resulted in the wounding of H. Nelson by George Garfield.

Teller county commissioners have decided to levy a tax for the erection of a county jail and county hospital.

Special election will be held in Victor December 28 to vote on the issuance of $25,000 of refunding bonds and $350,000 of bonds for a water works system.

R. W. Frost is said to be in Kansas City attempting to get evidence implicating Arthur Porter in the murder of Louise Frost. Preston Porter, Sr, may bring suit against the state for the death of his son.

A convention of sportsmen of the state has been called to meet in Denver December 28 and 29, the chief object being to attempt to secure revision of the game laws

(From Sunday's Daily)

Governor Thomas has sent Game Warden Johnson, with three deputies to western Colorado with instructions to arrest all Indians who are violating the law by being off their reservation, sheriffs of the counties will co-operate with the warden

Plans for a reservoir in Boulder county to hold 1,200,000,000 gallons of water were filed with the state engineer yesterday, the statement as filed is that the water is to be used for electric light power purposes.

The ministers of Denver have started a Parkhurst crusade in that city and will tell all about it at a mass meeting to be held this afternoon.

Governor-Elect Orman has a ready received 980 applications for the 215 appointive offices he has to fill.

The jury in the case of Miss Cora Hastings in Denver disagreed, new trial December 3.

The funeral of John H. Martin of Denver, who was associated with Colorado and her interests since 1859, occurs today.

Alexander Ferguson, an old resident of Greeley, is dead

The second trial of W. W. Anderson, charged with the shooting of H. H. Tammen and F. G. Bonfils of the Denver Post, will begin December 17

The town of Ward was threatened with destruction Friday night by a fire which destroyed the Odd Fellows' building, the largest in town

Three additional arrests have been made in the Eldora alleged murder case.

The Young Women's Christian associations of the colleges of the state have been holding a very successful convention at Boulder during the past week.

(From Monday's Daily)

At Pueblo the funeral of Herman Ruegnitz was held

A new Methodist church was dedicated at Avondale, near Pueblo.

The case of Levi Thomas, colored, who killed James Snowden at Pueblo, which was set for today, will probably be postponed

letters that have just arrived in Berlin from China, it is inferred that Count von Waldersee has forbidden the German soldiers to write home regarding the incidents of war

The Paris Temps prints a special dispatch from Rome saying the pope has renounced the idea of creating cardinals at a consistory to be held before Christmas. The announcements, it was added, will be made at a consistory, to be held in February.

As a protest against the refusal of the lord mayor to entertain a motion to confer the freedom of the city upon Mr. Krueger the corporation adjourned the adjournment resolution being adopted by a large majority after an exciting debate

(From Sunday's Daily)

The seizure of the British steamer Laboga by the Colombian government officials at Panama is not regarded seriously in London The British gunboat Pheasant will investigate the matter and in due course of time Colombia will be asked for an explanation, but the affair is not likely to produce any stirring developments

The persistent reports that Sir Alfred Milner, the British high commissioner in South Africa, will be invalided home permanently, are groundless

The announcement that Mr Francis Howard the son of Mrs T P O Connor by a previous marriage is representing the leading artists in his visit to the United States in order to induce the United States government to establish a national art gallery, seems to be premature

There is a growing feeling in England says the New York Tribune's London correspondent, that the illness of the czar is more serious than official bulletins describe it

(From Monday's Daily)

Persistent rumors in St Petersburg and Berlin are to the effect that grave fears are entertained of a fatal issue in the czar's case Bulletins of his physicians are not trusted

Caracas, Venezuela, dispatch says the Venezuelan government has received from Germany 10,000 Mauser rifles and 3,000,000 cartridges

The Italian chamber of deputies has rejected a proposal brought forward by the Socialists to reduce army expenses 100,000 000 francs and to cut down the army corps from 12 to 8

A difficulty has arisen between Germany and Turkey The Ottoman government objects to Germany using Farsan island in the Red sea as a coaling station and wishing to establish there a Turkish depot accessible to all the powers. Germany, however, insists that she will not abandon the islands

Capt W. Reid of the British fruit steamer Adler died of yellow fever at Port Limon Vessel brought to New York by the chief officer, Mr Waite

Dispatch from London says the German bark Arnold which arrived at Falmouth from Victoria B C, whence she sailed June 7 reported that her master, Capt. Pecker died during the voyage

Prof Nathorst has offered reward for each of the remaining ten buoys taken by the Andree Arctic expedition He will send expedition to search coasts of Iceland and Greenland for evidences of the fate of Andree.

German and Russian railroads are said to be entering upon agreement as to reciprocal rates on iron and petroleum, which will affect American exporters.

(From Tuesday's Daily)

Despite absurd stories of imaginary interviews with the Duke of Manchester it is stated positively that he has no intention of remaining in America but will take an active part in British politics

King Oscar of Sweden is steadily improving He took a long walk in the royal garden

The Danish court has received advices from Livadia that the confinement of the czarina is fast approaching

The conciliation board of Scotch iron manufacturers has announced 5 per cent reduction in wages in consequence of the

man named Locklan It was declared by the medicine man that the child must die in order to restore her older sister to health

Fears are entertained that a number of ships now overdue at San Francisco were lost in a hurricane that swept Samoa Hawaii and Japan.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Interest is aroused in military circles in the proposed army reorganization bill

Davis T. Day, chief of division of mining and mineral resources of the United States geological survey reports that total value of minerals produced in 1899 was $976 008,846 an increase of $278 188 226 over 1898 or practically 40 per cent

Lieut Solon Arnold of the United States naval station at Bremerton, Wash, disappeared in a very mysterious manner last week.

Washington officials say the question is receiving attention in Venezuela of German acquisition of Curacoa, an island off the coast of Venezuela, belonging to Dutch Guiana

Chief signal service officer at Manila reports that the teredo does not eat United States cable The department is in shape to lay all cable the government may ship to the islands.

Gen Hughes of the department of the Visayas Philippine islands, has issued an order that all prisoners captured in that department shall be strictly confined as prisoners of war

Harvard after the Saturday game elected David Campbell captain to succeed Daly

Congress of the American Secular union and Free Thought federation was in session at Cincinnati yesterday

Fire wrecked the plant of the Citizens Light and Power company at Rochester N Y and destroyed the Washington flour mills adjoining Loss $175 000

Fire at Beatrice Neb, destroyed the brick block occupied by Begole & Van Arsdale general merchandise, and other firms Loss $85,000.

The London Daily Mail, indorsing an article in its columns from the pen of Frederick Greenwood founder and first editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, advocates meeting the war budget by a tax of from 5 to 10 per cent on foreign ports

Siemssen & Co, a well-known ship owning firm in Hamburg, Germany will establish a line of steamers Hongkong and Shanghai,

George Scott of the dry goods firm of Carson Pirie Scott & Co Chicago died of typhoid fever aged 71 years.

(From Tuesday's Daily)

Senator Davis physicians now practically admit that his death is a matter of comparatively short time

The issue between the state department and Turkey over the withholding of an exequatur to Dr Thomas F Norton to be consul at Harpoot has passed into the controversial stage and the indications are that it will be weeks before the matter can be settled

It is stated at the navy department that Admiral Frederick Rogers at present head of the inspection board is slated for duty on the Asiatic station either as an additional commanding officer making three on the station or as a relief to either Admiral Remey or Admiral Kempff according to the needs of the service in Asiatic waters at the time

General MacArthur at Manila reports that Second Lieutenant John Kennel signal corps was accidentally killed Saturday evening the 24th inst.

The United States transport Buford arrived at Malta yesterday en route for the Philippines

A verdict of not guilty was reached by the jury in the Harriet Schmoll murder case at Syracuse N Y Mrs Schmoll shot and killed Mrs Lulu Ostrander at Baldwinsville

A fight between a Roman Catholic and a Greek at Wilkeson state of Washington grew into a pitched battle with 20 Greeks against as many Roman Catholics the fighters on both sides being coal miners No one was killed although many were injured

his admirers

M Crozier chief of the protocole, of the department of the foreign office, to which is entrusted quest ons of etiquette and the receipts of diplomats and others advanced and bade Mr Krueger welcome in the name of President Loubet and the French government Mr Krueger bowed his thanks

Mayor Grebauval then greeted Mr Krueger in behalf of the municipality of Paris and the presiden of the pro Boer committee and others presented the aged traveler with addresses of welcome to which Mr Krueger replied that he was extremely happy to again find himself in the beautiful city of Paris and asserted that he was touched to the bottom of his heart by the welcome he had received and could not find words to express his appreciation of the sympathy Frenchmen were displaying towards his country He concuded with saying he had faith in the Boer nation, which though tempest tossed, would keep afloat and never sink

Mr Krueger at his hotel received in succession a number of delegations including one from the Nationalist depu-

... his stay at the hotel the crowds raised alternate shouts of "Vive Krueger," and 'Vive Loubet"

Mr Kruegor withdrew to his own room and declined to see further visitors even the ministers of the municipal council, who were anxious to ascertain the day on which he would accept a reception at the Hotel de Ville being refused Mr. Krueger dined with members of his family at 6 30 He was very much fatigued and retired early. He will not leave the hotel tomorrow even to attend Protestant services, nor will he receive any visitors

Paris Nov 26—3 a. m—The morning papers suggest various ways of assisting Mr Krueger's cause The Intransigeant contemplates the formation of an international conference of journalists at the European capitals, with a view of discovering practical ways of helping the Boers

The Republique is persuaded that if European governments would remind Great Britain that she signed The Hague convention good would follow and that there would be no risk in taking such a step

# INTEREST AROUSED IN ARMY REORGANIZATION

Washington, Nov 25.—In view of the probable call upon the war department to make a sudden increase in the enlisted strength of the army after the present regular force has been discharged, it is a matter of considerable interest to see what may be done by the various recruiting officers toward building up the new regiments when the number and strength of these is determined by the passage of the army reorganization bill It is said at the war department that for some months past the chief trouble has been to keep from over-recruiting the regular regiments.

In spite of the fact that active war can hardly be said to exist even in the Philippines there has been strong pressure for enlistment, and the recruiting officers, it is said, have been able to pick and choose men of a high standard of excellence owing to the large number of applicants The department depends upon a large number of men re-enlisting when their time expires June 30, 1901

At the same time if the army reorganization bill provides for a permanent force of 60,000 men or over, and it is not thought likely that it will fall below this figure, there will be 23,000 men to enlist between the date of the passage of the bill and the discharge of the present regulars on the 30th of June The chief recruiting officer of the department, Major Johnson says it is impossible to make any predictions as to the speed with which the recruiting can be carried on, but that it will depend largely upon the number of officers that the department can detail for recruiting service

When the Spanish-American war was officially declared to be ended and the discharge of the volunteers rendered the recruiting of fresh regiments imperative, there were 25,000 new men added to the regular establishment in the space of about six weeks, in spite of the fact that the volunteer officers at that time were recruiting all over the country to fill up the volunteer regiments. The first regiments enlisted for the regular service were recruited equipped and drilled and ready for transportation on an average of 41 days each, more than 10 days quicker than the average for the regiments enlisted at the beginning of the Spanish war

# PRODUCTION OF MINERALS IN THE UNITED STATES

Washington, Nov 25.—Davis T Day, chief of the division of mining and mineral sources of the United States geological survey, has just completed the annual summary of the mineral production of the United States from 1890 to 1899 inclusive The total value of all the minerals produced during the last calendar year amounted to $976,008,846, against $697,820,790 in 1889, an increase of $278,188,226, or practically 40 per cent. This increase was the most notable in the history of the mineral industry, the previous largest increase being from 1894 to 1895, when the value advanced about 18 per cent.

The production from 1890 to 1898 has exceeded $600,000,000 in every year except two, the panic years of 1893 and 1894 The average yearly production from 1890 to 1898 inclusive was $618,286,510, making the production in 1899 $357,722,436, or 58 per cent in excess of the average for that period The greatest increase in 1899 was in value of the pig iron product, which increased to $245,172,634, or about 110 per cent over 1898 The enormous increase was due to the phenomenal demand and high prices

The increase in coal production agreed over $48,000,000 or 23 per cent to the 1898 value.

Copper increased only 60,000 000 lbs in quantity and over $42,000,000 in value, the ruling prices being higher than for a number of years past

Crude petroleum advanced nearly $20,600,000, or about 45 per cent, due principally to advanced prices, the production increasing less than 4 per cent.

The value of the natural gas consumed in 1899 is placed at a little over $20,000,000 against $15,300,000, due entirely to the higher prices charged.

An increase of about 10 per cent, or from $64,463,000 in 1898 to $71,053,400 in 1899, is shown in gold production. The production of silver showed a very small increase, Lead products de-

"notice of amnesty" recently issued that "persons coming in and announcing that they had discovered their error and wished to quit carrying arms and to return to their peaceable pursuits, must hereafter make a formal declaration in writing, acknowledging and accepting the sovereignty and authority of the United States in the archipelago."

## HARVARD ELECTS CAPTAIN.

### Campbell Elected to Succeed Daly as Chief of the Crimson.

Boston, Nov, 25—After the Harvard team returned to the Yale gymnasium after the game yesterday they elected Captain Daly's successor, who will lead the crimson team next year.

The choice fell upon David Campbell, 1902, who played left end in the game yesterday.

Captain Campbell prepared for the Lawrence scientific school at Worcester academy, where he played tackle and was captain of his team In his freshman year at Harvard he played right end and captained his team Last year he played left end on the 'Varsity and was especially noted for the grit that he showed in diving into an interference and upsetting He is six feet one inch tall weighs 170 pounds and is 27 years old.

Harvard men feel that he will make a good leader for the crimson eleven since he has already captained two teams and has had a great deal of 'varsity experience

## GERMAN CENTRIST PARTY.

Berlin, Nov. 25—The Centrist or Clerical party demands of the imperial government the creation of an important supreme court having the following jurisdiction:

First—The adjustment of differences between the empire and the states of the empire, and also differences between the states themselves.

Second—The supervision of issues affecting the responsibility of the imperial chancellor and his subordinates before the reichstag

Third—The settlement of controversies regarding accession to the throne in states of the empire where the question is not already regulated.

Fourth—The control of the litigation of citizens against states of the empire refusing to do them justice.

Fifth—The determination of the question whether state laws are in conflict in any case with the laws of the empire.

## JOHN W. HENDRIE DEAD.

Sound Beach, Conn., Nov. 25.—John W. Hendrie died at his home here today, aged 79 years.

In 1854 he went west to seek his fortune, and with a capital of small size entered into business in San Francisco, having as a partner H. M. Lockwood of New York with whom he continued to be associated in various enterprises for half a century. On his retirement from business in California, he was worth a considerable fortune and he returned east. His gifts to California institutions were lavish and numerous, his principal benefaction in San Francisco being $15,000 to the Mercantile library, made in 1897. The same year a gift of $50,000 to Yale law school was announced, and later contributions to the university brought his gifts to double that amount. He also made various gifts to the local churches and benevolent institutions.

## COMMISSIONER WILSON.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The condition of Commissioner Wilson is critical tonight. He is weaker than yesterday but still retains consciousness.

ment for the way you have juggled the truth. Will you please print that tomorrow?" The dean's words were heartily applauded.

### Dr Johnson's View.

Rev. Dr. Johnson was glad to be able to raise his voice in behalf of civic virtue and to extend his help towards upholding the law. He did not feel that the meeting should be called an indignation meeting but should be for the purpose of creating public sentiment that will sustain the officers when they attempt to do their duty.

nearly every block from Sherman avenue to the river and from Fourteenth street to Twenty-third street, and scattered throughout the entire city. believe this should be confined to the 'red light' district"

### Rev. Marvin Rader.

Rev. Marvin Rader felt that every man is interested in human welfare to such an extent that he should lift humanity above the brute. Mr. Rader told of a visit he made last Wednesday night to a number of gambling houses in the city. He declared that he saw hundreds of boys and men losing their money during a visit of one hour.

He declared that if the present fu...

He did not denounce the public officials as much as he denounced the citizens who allowed their opinions to go backward on the dial of progress

# ...ARED

# Unconfirmed Report 200 People Fe...

Cincinnati, Nov. 26.—A special to the Commercial-Tribune from Charleston, W. Va., says:

"It is reported here that a Chesapeake & Ohio train went through the Green Brier river bridge, which had been damaged by the prevailing flood

"It is supposed that there were about 200 people on the train and that all were lost.

"All wires are down at and near the crossing of this river and it is impossible to get any sort of confirmation of the disaster. Even the railway officials are unable to secure communication with points on either side of the river."

Cincinnati, Nov. 26.—There has been great apprehension tonight over a report about a Chesapeake & Ohio passenger train going through the Green Brier river bridge, near Hinton, W. Va. All through wires on that line are down and it is impossible to reach Green Brier river or any points near it.

Messages have been sent to New York and elsewhere and that place cannot be reached from either east or the west. Many messages have been sent by those who have had friends on that road today, as it was not known what train, if any, went through the bridge, but no response to any message has been received, and messages are accepted only subject to delay.

Charles Ryan, assistant general passenger agent of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, came here tonight and he discredits the story entirely. He said there was a bad landslide near one of the Green Brier river bridges not far from White Sulphur Springs, and ... has compelled the road to transfer passengers during the day. Owing to high water near there there was no attempt to transfer passengers tonight and two trains that left here today are being held over night at Alderson, west of White Sulphur Springs, and it is cut ...

The Weekly Gazette
Published Every Wednesday
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

## NORTH CAROLINA'S ELEVEN VOTES.

KENTUCKY is not the only state that was stolen outright by the Democrats, if United States Senator Pritchard is to be believed. The eleven votes of North Carolina also should have been counted in the Republican column if there had been anything like a fair election in that state. Not only were the negroes disfranchised and driven away from the polls by intimidation, but the vote when counted was placed in the hands of returning boards, who were absolutely unrestrained in any way and gave any results that they chose.

Under such circumstances the elector was nothing more than a farce. It would have amounted to the same thing if the state Democratic central committee had met and passed a resolution declaring that the state had gone for Bryan by 25,000, or 50,000, or 100,000 plurality, or any other figure that satisfied their fancy.

It is doubtful, however, whether it is possible to bring any outside pressure to bear upon the people of the southern states which will force them to conduct their elections in a fair and honest fashion. That experiment has already been tried, and it was not a success. We cannot believe, however, that the present condition will continue. There are already signs of a change. In some of the southern states the more reckless and dishonest part of the community is using the weapons which were forged for use against the negroes, against members of its own race, and the better class of whites are suffering from the predominance of the bosses and ringleaders of the political gangs. In other states the immigration from the north, the development of new industries and the general progress of the community is leading to a reaction against the political methods that have hitherto prevailed. Sooner or later the break-up of the solid south will come, and the policy of the north ought to be to encourage reform from the interior rather than to force it from the outside. This has been the policy of President McKinley and his administration, and it has already brought encouraging results. The situation in Kentucky was bad enough to compel the repeal of the Goebel act by the people themselves, and we believe that the other southern states, if given a fair opportunity to do so, and relieved of the fear of negro domination which has hung over them ever since the war, will work out their own destiny satisfactorily to themselves and to the rest of the nation.

## NOT A CYCLONE.

THE exact proper designation of the wind storm that visited this city on Wednesday is not quite certain, but it was not a cyclone, and it was not a tornado.

The word cyclone is commonly misused. Its real meaning is a storm often of wide extent, rotating around a center which moves onward usually at a moderate speed. Cyclones are frequently hundreds of miles in diameter and they are the most common form of air movements. A violent cyclone of small area and intense action is properly called a tornado or whirlwind. The terrible tornadoes of the West Indies are termed hurricanes. Tornadoes are distinguished by their violent whirling motion and their short duration, and they are usually accompanied by lightning and torrents of rain.

Wednesday's wind storm was not a tornado, and the meteorologist of Webster's dictionary is somewhat mixed in the definitions. Gale is said to be "a wind between a stiff breeze and a hurricane. The most violent gales are surely lead to the investment of many millions in building up the west.

The construction of this railroad will be a benefit to Colorado almost as great as to the regions through which it passes. It will afford a competing line by which our products can be shipped direct to tidewater, and our mills will compete for the large orders of material that will be required for construction. When in operation the new road will tend to turn trade towards the central transcontinental lines, rather than to divert it to the extreme north or south, and this is a matter of great importance to Colorado.

It will be surprising if the announcement of this new line to the Pacific is not shortly followed by other similar announcement and a new era of railroad building in the west become assured.

## KRUGER'S TRIUMPH.

HURRAHS for Krueger and curses against England could win battles, the independence of the Boers would be assured, at least until after a war in Europe.

But there may be a long distance between the shouts of street crowds and the official dispatches telling of battles fought and victories won.

It may be taken for granted that Great Britain is not going to put things back in South Africa unless compelled to do so by force, and French sympathy may occupy many columns of newspaper space before causing a single rifle shot.

Nevertheless Krueger's triumph has exceeded anticipations, and it may at any time assume the proportions of an international danger.

## NEVADA.

SINCE the publication of the report of the census showing that Nevada alone of all the states in the Union has decreased in population in the past 10 years, and that its present population amounts to less than 43,000 persons, there has been a revival of the talk of "rotten borough" and a renewal of the suggestions that the state be added to one of its neighbors or divided among them. Such a move is confessed to be impossible under the United States Constitution, even by those who suggest it, but the obvious unfairness of giving two senators and a representative in congress to a district whose total population is barely in excess of a city like Colorado Springs, gives force to the comments and complaints.

Before condemning Nevada absolutely at the bar of public opinion, it is well to examine briefly the conditions to which present circumstances are due, and to the possibilities for future growth and development in that state.

Nevada was admitted to the Union in 1864, and at that time contained the most flourishing silver mining districts in the United States, and its population continued to increase until it had in 1880 a total of some 62,000 residents. This decreased to 45,000 in 1890, and in the following 10 years there was a further decrease of some 3,000. It is certain, however, that the falling off in Nevada's population has been due to circumstances of the times and not at all to any defect in the natural resources of the state.

In an excellent book recently published by Harper & Bros., of New York, which is recommended to the attention of all interested in the growth and development of the west, "The Conquest of Arid America," by William E. Smythe, the statement is made on the authority of a state commission that there are in the state at least 6,000,000 acres of rich soil capable of irrigation. Six million acres of farming land represents the possibility of a farming population of not less than 1,000,000 people, including those necessary to the proper conduct of agricultural operations. Six million acres is nearly 10,000 square miles, and exceeds in area the total surface including barren swamp and forest land, of either New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware

## THE COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

IN view of the approaching session of congress the heads of the government bureaux and departments are presenting their annual reports. One of the first of these to be made public is that of the comptroller of the currency, Mr. Charles G. Dawes.

The report is free from any sensations, features, but shows, as might have been expected, a very satisfactory condition of the national currency system, a large increase in the circulation and, also as might have been expected, some suggestions for improvements in the existing laws.

The report starts with a summary of the reports made during the year by the national banks in response to the call of the comptroller, which shows the aggregate resources of the 3,871 national banks reporting on September 5, 1900, to be $5,048,138,495.29. Between this September and that of 1899 and 1900 loans and discounts increased $170,008,391.46. The loans and discounts on September 5, 1900, were $2,686,759,642.57, and individual deposits were $2,503,298,557.53.

The capital stock of national banks reporting on September 5 was $630,299,030.

In the review of the operations of national banks under the currency act of March 14, 1900, the report shows that out of approximately one thousand informal applications for authority to organize national banks filed in anticipation of and as a result of the law, 509 have been made formal and have been approved by the comptroller between March 14 and October 31, 1900. From the 509 formal applications came 348 actual organizations of banks between March 14 and October 31. Of these 348 banks actually organized, 249 were banks of less than $50,000 capital, representing a total capitalization of $6,573,000, and 99 were banks which could have been organized under the old law with an individual capital of $50,000 or over, representing a total capitalization of $19,900,000. The bonds deposited to secure circulation by these new institutions between March 14 and October 31 was $5,598,200, or only about 30 per cent. of the maximum which might have been deposited.

The total increase in the circulation secured by government bonds of all national banks in the system since March 14, 1900, has been $82,454,270. The total outstanding circulation on October 31, 1900, was $333,673,268, of which $332,784,204 is secured by lawful money.

The comptroller calls attention to the fact that under the existing law the extension of bank charters is limited to one term of twenty years. The first of these extensions expires in 1902, and the comptroller recommends a change in the law by which a further extension of twenty years may be authorized.

The most important recommendation made by the comptroller, and that which is the chief feature of the report, is one for additional restrictions upon loans to directors and executive officers of banks. The comptroller states that the large percentage of bank failures attributable to excessive loans to directors and officers, which amounted to 62 failures, or 17 per cent. of the total failures of national banks, led him to a careful investigation as to all directors' loans now outstanding in the national banks of the country. This investigation showed that on June 29, 1900, the date of the comptroller's call for a statement of condition from the national banks, that of 28,709 directors of national banks in the country 18,534 were directly or indirectly indebted to national banks under their management.

In this connection the comptroller endorses the Brosius bill, which is now before congress. The text of this bill is printed in the report. In substance it provides that no national bank shall loan to its officers or employes until the proposition for the loan shall have been submitted in writing to the directors or executive committee of the bank and approved by the majority of them.

Considering the banking system as a whole, the present activity of banks to use credits with reserve banks as a basis of loans creates too great an extension of aggregate deposit credits as compared with aggregate cash resources, which, in times of speculation and financial panic, increases the necessity upon the banks of demanding payment of loans from the community and adds to the demoralization of business incident to such period.

The comptroller repeats the recommendation made by his predecessors that the present law should be so amended as to provide fixed salaries for bank examiners, to be paid from a fund collected from the banks, to take the place of the fee system now in force. The amount allowed an examiner for the examination of smaller banks is not sufficient to compensate him for the time necessary in many cases for an extended examination. The present system encourages, to too great an extent, superficiality in examinations, and interferes greatly with the proper and wise apportionment of time of examiners among the different banks.

Among other recommendations, the comptroller strongly urges laws regulating international and interoceanic banking as distinguished from domestic banking and prints in an appendix the result of investigations into banking conditions in Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines.

## MR. BRYAN'S FUTURE.

MANY of our exchanges are asking the question, "Has Bryan a future?"

Politically.

That depends upon the future.

Also on Mr. Bryan.

The doors of opportunity remain open to all who are able to use them, and the Democratic party holds no grudges.

For all we know Mr. Bryan has a better chance of election as president, some time, than any other Democrat.

## MEDICAL SCIENCE IMPROVES.

IT is a great triumph for the Russian doctors to be able to tell what is the matter with the czar.

He has "typhoidic enteritis with lung complications."

Two hundred years ago the verdict would have been that someone had poured poison into his ear, and instead of looking after the drainage of the royal carcass or inquiring into the sources of the imperial milk supply, they would have hanged a hundred citizens "to encourage the others," or murdered some black cats to cross the hoodoo.

It also marks a long stride in civilization when the czar of all the Russias is permitted to engage in typhoidic enteritis without any interference on the part of his devoted subjects.

## WHY TURKEY CONSENTS.

LOOKING at it from the Turkish standpoint there is a valid reason for refusing to accredit an American consul at Harpoot.

Consuls are ordinarily supposed to be commercial agents and their diplomatic functions are incidental and occasional.

There is no trade between the United States and Turkey at Harpoot or Erzeroum except the exchange of ideas, in which the Turks get very much the best of the bargain.

The representative of the American government is put there, as everyone knows, for the purpose of seeing that the treaty rights guaranteed to American residents are observed, and to exert what moral influence is possible in ameliorating the condition of the Christian subjects of the sultan.

## FROM THE STATE PRESS

Items of Interest for Gazette Readers from All Parts of the State.

Bent county is an ideal place for the home seeker for many reasons; first lands are cheaper than in most parts of the state because farming is an infant industry, until three years ago no one thought of trying to raise anything except alfalfa, wheat or oats, but since that time we have learned that no place can raise better canteloupes than we, and up to the present time Bent county holds the record for the highest test of sugar beets. Onions are a very profitable crop. Beans and all other garden crops can be raised here and a big profit realized off of any and all of them. And again, look at the stock raising and feeding business, there is no better place than Bent county for this business. Good grazing lands and mild winters so that stock takes on a greater amount of fat with less feed than in a colder climate, and certainly now is the time to buy a home and to write to your friends to come to Bent county and get them a home that will double in value in the next five years. Now is the accepted time.

It is impossible to get the exact number of sheep being fed in Bent county at the present time, but it is safe to say that the number is very close to 125,000 head, as it is known that 95,000 are being fed between the west end of the county and Gageby creek, and surely 30,000 is a very low estimate on the number being fed between there and the east end of the county.—(Las Animas Democrat.

The Democrats can no more afford to go it alone in the organization of the legislature than they could have done in the late election. The allied silver forces of Colorado won the victory which dethroned Wolcott and the allied forces should organize the legislature. The election of a senator to succeed Wolcott is not the paramount issue for Democracy. The paramount issue to the silver forces is to maintain a silver majority and supremacy in the state. If the Democracy should go bull-headed into the legislature bent upon separate and distinct Democratic organization, it will be at the cost of a silver victory two years hence. We have our choice for United States senator and he is a Democrat, but we cannot think that because we have such choice we should accede to any movement which would imperil silver supremacy in Colorado, for years to come. The Democratic leaders, who are ambitious, may have other views, but the judgment of the rank and file is that all the silver forces who were responsible for the election of a majority of Democrats who will take their seats in house and senate, is to permit all to unite in the legislative organization.—(Grand Junction Sentinel.

The movement to establish a National Chatauqua in this vicinity is one of great importance to the residents of Manitou. The fact that a company has been incorporated and the site selected is gratifying evidence of the earnestness of the projectors of the enterprise. Notwithstanding the fact that the Gazette has already annexed the proposed Chatauqua to Colorado Springs, its location at Arensdale will result in direct benefit to the town. As is well known, Arensdale is but a few hundred feet from the boundary line of Manitou, and the success of the movement means that this town will be the natural and logical point of abode of those who will

anything at all in the way of preferment for any Colorado citizen, and their absence from or presence at Washington will be the same in effect.—(Golden Globe.

There are two sets of laddists in the Democratic party. They are both all right with the exception that the machinery in their heads needs some repairs. One of them wants to reorganize the Democratic party on a Cleveland-Carlisle platform; the other would organize a "Bryan" party. Oil and water won't mix, light and darkness can not co-exist, Democracy and Clevelandism are eternally antagonistic. The principles for which Bryan stands are the very essence of Democracy—they are no man's brand—they are universal truths.—(Gunnison People's Champion.

There is a convention being held in Chicago this week that the people of Colorado should take more interest in than any that has been held this year. It is the National Irrigation congress, and the object is the development of the states depending upon irrigation for the advancement of their agricultural interests. With careful attention to these meetings and development of the farming interests of the state, it will be only a short time before our state will rank among the first in the west in agricultural interests.—(Elizabeth Banner.

It seems to have been the chief object of Colorado thus far to sell her mines, farms and cattle, and not to keep them for the benefit of her own people. In some respects this is all right, in others it is not. The more valuable properties that are retained the better for Colorado. Sales to outsiders drain the state of its capital very much as paying interest does. When we own these properties we retain the profits and reinvest them here. When we sell them the future profits go out of the state and are lost to her industries.—(Greeley Sun.

While Bryan is laying low and saying nothing, it is an interesting fact that the press of the country is discussing his future far more than they are that of the president-elect. This is significant for it shows that despite the fact that it is generally assented in separate paragraphs that Bryan and Bryanism are dead politically that he and what they are pleased to call Bryanism are very much alive. Bryan is still the Democratic leader and will continue as such, and, unless he himself prevents it, will be the party's nominee for president in 1904.—(Walsenburg Yucca.

Several things have happened in Colorado since the repeal of the capital punishment law to suggest the propriety of a modification of the present statute. Such heinous crimes have been committed that only instant death seems adequate punishment. While these crimes are in no sense due to the repeal of the old law, they have created a strong public demand for its re-enactment. Undoubtedly the coming legislature will be called upon to consider this question. It is a serious matter. The decent people are anxious to escape the shame and disgrace of lynchings, frequently more atrocious than the crimes they are intended to avenge.—(Boulder News.

Colorado Springs suffered heavily in property loss and inconvenience and in

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

called tempesta." And the following is quoted in the dictionary: "Gales have a velocity of from about 18 (moderate) to 80 (very heavy) miles an hour." Our wind had a velocity exceeding 80 miles an hour. It was not a hurricane, certainly, and in the definition of tempest we find that it is "an extensive current of wind, rushing with great velocity and violence, and commonly attended with rain, hail or snow."

Our visitor was then a record-breaking gale, or a tempest of unusual conditions, in that the wind was a dry one.

The wind itself was what we have come to know as a "chinook," a warm, descending current blowing from the mountains. Almost every high range in the world has such a wind, known in different localities by different names, and it is a general meteorological principle that a descending wind is dry and warm, while an ascending wind is moist and cold. The main reason for this is the well known physical quality of the air, that it will absorb more moisture under strong pressure than it will when the pressure is lessened. The nearer the level of the sea, the more pressure on the air and the more moisture it will hold. When rising the moisture is precipitated with a fall of temperature. On the contrary when air descends from a height towards a lower level its ability to hold water vapor is increased, and it becomes "thirsty," and will take up water rapidly as is shown by our slow-eating chinook.

The oldest inhabitants are agreed that a wind of such violence has not been known for 40 years. It surpasses all previous local records by at least 10 miles an hour, and it is entirely probable that it will not be equaled in forty years to come.

## A RUSSIAN REGENCY.

THE talk of a Russian regent gives color to the belief that the czar's illness is a more serious matter than the public has been led to believe. It is not reasonable to suppose that the czar would give up the reins of empire unless he were compelled to do so, and if the regency should prove to be anything more than a news rumor, it would imply actual disability of the present ruler.

The effect of a regency on international affairs would not be likely to be disturbing unless the regent were a man of more than ordinary force and ambition. The period of regency is usually a quiet one and few regents care to assume responsibility for more than a maintenance of the affairs of the empire in their actual condition.

A regency for Russia at the present time might prove to be a very good thing both for the empire and for the rest of the world.

## NEW RAILROAD TO LOS ANGELES.

THE new railroad from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles is undoubtedly the outcome of Pacific trade expansion. It is not the ordinary internal growth and development of western America that is causing these capitalists to spend millions of dollars in building a railroad for hundreds of miles across what is now a desert. It is the demands of foreign commerce, requiring transportation for the goods that are to be sent to us and the goods that are to be sent by us across the seas that is impelling the construction of this line, and that will lead to many other notable developments in the west. Every dollar spent wisely in the development of Pacific trade, either by the nation or by individuals will

ware or Maryland. The state has 20 lakes, and 16 rivers of importance. The state commission to which reference has been made reported that the Carson, Walker and Truckee would irrigate 1,000,000 acres, the Humboldt another million, the Salmon, Bruneau and Owyhee 400,000, the Quinn 175,000 and the Virgin 200,000 acres. Minor rivers and a multitude of flowing springs were counted available for the reclamation of 2,400,000 acres, while artesian supplies were relied upon to bring the total to 5,000,000 acres. As compared with Colorado or Utah this is about three times the present total cultivated area of either one of these two states.

The products of the irrigated lands of Nevada include all the grains, grasses and fruits of the temperate regions, and also many tropical products, such as figs, olives, and even oranges. Judged from its agricultural possibilities alone, Nevada will some day surely hold a proud position among the sisterhood of states. No part of the United States offers a more attractive field for irrigation development on a large scale than does Nevada, and the opportunity there is especially favorable for the reason that 95 per cent. of the public lands of the state are still owned by the federal government. In carrying out a policy of national aid to irrigation, the attention of the government will undoubtedly be directed toward Nevada as a field of special promise for the work.

Turning from the agricultural to the other resources of the state Nevada is also a most rich and promising mineral field. Besides silver, it possesses gold, copper, zinc, tin, iron, antimony, nickel, cobalt, bismuth, niter, sulphur, gypsum, borax, soda and salt.

The reason why Nevada has fallen behind in the race of progress may be briefly summarized. Its railroad system has been practically limited to one through line whose policy has always been to cultivate through business and to shut out competition. Its capitalists have been non-residents whose only thought has been to draw from its mines money to be spent in luxury in San Francisco or the east.

At the present time, however, there appears to be dawning a new and brighter era for this state. The expansion of Pacific trade will undoubtedly produce a demand for the natural materials which are so abundant there. The settling up of California and the development there of a financial circle with large mines for investment ought to give a supply of local capital and a surplus of population to be utilized in the adjoining state. New railroads, one of which is already assured for the near future, will give competition in transportation and will lead to the establishment of local feeders opening up rich agricultural and mining districts in regions which have been hitherto practically isolated from the rest of the world. The policy of government aid to irrigation, which we hope to see assured in the near future, will give a practical demonstration of what can be done with Nevada soil under proper conditions.

We may reasonably expect to see within a few decades Nevada at the head of the list of states showing the largest percentage of increase in population and wealth for the census period. There is no reason why the state should not rank among those having a population of more than 1,000,000 people, and compare favorably in character and prosperity with any portion of the United States.

---

Three things have done more to build up Colorado Springs than all others. They are:

Home trading,
Liberal advertising,
Local confidence in the city and its future.

---

You will enjoy Thanksgiving best when you have helped someone else to be thankful.

A[illegible] he is fixed for infractions of this section. [illegible] that at any regular meeting the directors of [illegible] bank may fix by resolution the limit of credit [illegible] be extended to any director. Within the lim[illegible] thus fixed the executive officers, in their discretion, may loan to directors without other act on by the board, unless the limit of credit has been [illegible] an application for a loan by a director [illegible] in writing, approved by two other directors. [illegible] may be made by an executive officer, but must [illegible] to the attention of the board of directors at its [illegible] ng for purposes of record. A penalty is provided for violation of this section. The bill also contains [illegible] ment to section 5200, which, in his two former [illegible] comptroller recommended relative to restricting [illegible] general loans of banks.

The comptroller believes that under the [illegible] regarding reserve cities too great latitude is [illegible] the banks in connection with the use of the [illegible] primary object of which is the protection of [illegible] ors of the banks, and he recommends that [illegible] to the laws be passed requiring that a larger p[illegible] the reserve should be held in cash in the va[illegible]

## Gazette Ga[illegible]

### SEASONABLE SUGGE[illegible]

Election is past, Bryan's errors an[illegible]
Have been by the people knocke[illegible]
Again there is room in the papers [illegible]
And we ought to be thankful for [illegible]

Good William McKinley has wealth [illegible]
And still sits where he erstwhile [illegible]
So we'll have four years more of th[illegible]
And we ought to be thankful for t[illegible]

The late western zephyr that playf[illegible]
With our houses, trees, roofs, ne[illegible]
At least left us the town in sweet [illegible]
And we ought to be thankful for [illegible]

The Cripple Creek miners are poun[illegible]
The camp on its record stands p[illegible]
Its mines become bigger and richer [illegible]
And we ought to be thankful for [illegible]

The mince pie is with us, the cid[illegible]
The turkeys are luscious and fat;
The table is spread for the feast o[illegible]
And we ought to be thankful for [illegible]

So, even if things don't come alw[illegible]
Though many air-castles fall fla[illegible]
While there's life there is hope—a[illegible]
And we ought to be thankful for [illegible]

### As to Appreciat[illegible]

"Hit, am strange," remarked Uncle E[illegible]
Possession till hit am turned to Loss."

### The Influence at [illegible]

"Come on, old man, let's go an[illegible]
"Much obliged, but I've quit."
"You don't say! What's her na[illegible]

### At the Game.

"Who's that big fellow over there, [illegible] young women?"
"That's Smith, the half-back."
"And who's that little fellow over there [illegible] self?"
"Oh, that's Jones, the valedictorian of th[illegible]

# Backed His Words With Handsome Gift

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

"I think that I have discovered the best way in the world to give away money."

That was the coolest expression that anybody ever made under the circumstances. It was last evening in the rotunda of the Alta Vista hotel, and Dr. D. K. Pearsons of Chicago was the speaker. Coming from the ordinary individual the expression would have meant little, but that came from a man who had just given $50,000 to Colorado College that morning, and stands pledged to give away $750,000 in the next four weeks.

At Colorado College yesterday morning Dr. Pearsons appeared at chapel and made the students an address. He told them principally what he thinks of the institution and its management. Then his words became golden for he said that he is going to give President Slocum $50,000 on the first day of January. It is not a new gift exactly but a contingent gift made certain. Some time ago he told Dr. Slocum that, when the new science building is completed he would give the college another $50,000. Yesterday he said that he was not going to wait for that, but will hand over the money the first of the year to be placed in the general endowment fund. Naturally the students gave the doctor a cheer that must have warmed his blood.

Dr. Pearsons gave the college $50,000 once before for the endowment fund. Two weeks ago he came out here for a rest, and he has been making a close examination of the school. At first he was a little reticent in speaking of the school, but he has been getting more and more enthusiastic every day, and last night he was just bubbling over with it.

"Why," said he, "its the finest institution in this country. I have been all over it from the kitchen to the laboratories and into the rooms. Everything runs like clockwork. I have examined the accounts and the securities, and everything is in shape. They have a record of every cent that has been given the school and it is safely invested. That is what like for I have given to a number of schools that have spent their endowment in current expenses. I don't like that sort of thing. Everything at Colorado College is in shipshape. I will just say this to you, Mr. Reporter. I have not get finished with this school. Perhaps I may never give it any more money my-self, but I am going back east to do some talking for it. I am going to tell them what an institution there is out here. Lots of people consult me about giving away money. Its the most enthusiastic school I ever saw. Why, even the cook at the dormitory thinks it the best school that ever happened, and during the big storm last week, the engineer laid out on the roof trying to hold it down and save the property. The boys and girls look so good and healthy and are so enthusiastic, it makes me feel like one of them. I like it, I tell you, I like it."

With this gift the endowment of the school will be $350,000, all of it well invested. It brings in a very nice income for the maintenance of the institution. Dr. Pearsons has a grand clearing up of outstanding promises on the first day of the coming year and century. He has pledges out to a number of schools, and if he has to meet them all it will take $750,000. He has the money ready and if the schools are ready with their money he will pay it out to them. He thinks there are only two that will fail and the local conditions surrounding them are such that he thinks he will extend their time a year or more. Dr. Pearsons bought a great tract of timber land in Michigan in 1870 and it made him very wealthy. He has given away $2,500,000 to colleges of the land, and is now disposing of the rest of his estate. He settled a number of large estates for others in Chicago and says that he has seen the futility of making wills and trying to hold onto wealth after one gets old. He does not propose that anybody shall fight over his money after he is gone, and when he dies his estate will all be settled up.

It's his hobby and his greatest pleasure to do these things but it takes the breath away from a poor reporter who is doing the magnanimous thing when he gives a beggar a quarter, to hear a man who has made a study of money-giving, say that he has found the best way to do it.

The doctor is perfectly competent to give his own money away. He does not need any assistance, but he has had plenty of advice on the subject since he came here. A lot of people have tried to "land on him" since he came. A good many have mining stock schemes that need to be carried, but it does not do them much good to call, for the doctor has been meeting that sort of thing for a great many years.

# Francis Is Probably Dead in The Hills

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The body of Francis Edwards, formerly employed by the city of the work at Strickler tunnel, is probably buried in the snow up on the side of a mountain somewhere. He has been missing for nearly a month now and there are very grave reasons to believe that he is dead.

Edwards was an old man of about 50 years, and has worked around the city for some time. For several months he has been employed on the work at Strickler tunnel, but when that work was nearing completion about a month ago the men were nearly all discharged. Edwards was retained and with others was employed in keeping watch at the tunnel. About the first of the present month he started to walk down to this city. He was complaining that his heart troubled him, and it was thought best that he should come down lower. That is the last anybody knows of him. The snow is very deep and it has been impossible to communicate with the tunnel regularly, and it was not known here for some time that Edwards had started for the city. He has two city warrants at the city treasurer's office for the work he did in September and October, as he had not been down to draw the wages. He has never called for these. Edwards had his effects at the house of a friend in this city. Yesterday the friend called at the city hall to make inquiries about Edwards and says that he has seen and heard nothing from him.

The indications are very strong that the old man died suddenly from heart disease while trying to come down the mountain alone. There have been heavy snows since then and the body is probably covered over. It may be recovered next spring, and perhaps years from now the bones will be found and left unidentified. Not much could be learned regarding him, but so far as known he has no relatives here.

# B. P. O. E. Stars Were-

# Two Unknown Men Had a Desperate Fight

On Friday night there was a desperate fight between two men on North Tejon street near the Glockner sanitarium. A well known business man who resides in that vicinity saw one of the men just after the fight, and is authority for all the facts that are known concerning it.

He states that as he was going home on Friday evening he met a man who was walking toward Colorado Springs, but who stopped him and asked to be directed to Roswell. The man had a bad cut on the hand and when asked how he received it he said he had a terrible fight with another man who had been laying in wait for him and who had attacked him with a knife. The victim showed a slash in his clothing just over the heart that was fully six inches long. It went through to the flesh and had marked the breast but had not made a serious cut. The cut in the clothing was clean and evidently was made with a razor. Another slash had been made upon the leg of the victim, the trousers and underclothing being cut and the flesh scratched. The gash in the fleshy part of the man's hand was the worst wound that he received in the melee.

When he was asked why he did not go to the city and report the case to the police he said that he and the assailant had had a dispute of long standing, that he was certain of the man who attacked him and that the time would come when the affair would be settled finally. He preferred waiting and settling the dispute himself to having the man who had made an attempt on his life taken in charge by the police officers.

He refused to give a name or that of the man who had attacked him. He asked to be directed to Roswell, saying that he had started for that place but was afraid he was lost. He was a man about 26 years of age, wore a dark suit, evidently clothing in which he had been working, and he had the appearance of a coal miner.

The man who tried with him and who gave the facts to the Gazette preferred that his name be not mentioned but said he was expecting to hear of a murder some time before long. He said the man who had been cut had every appearance of a most desperate person and he believes that a settlement of the dispute which has occasioned the trouble is bound to come.

# To Preserve Limon Mob Participants

The lynching of the negro Porter at Limon has again been called to public attention by proposed steps toward punishing the Limon mob. Correspondence has recently taken place between Governor Thomas and District Attorney McAllister and between Mr. McAllister and Sheriff Freeman of Lincoln county and Mr. McAllister has instructed Sheriff Freeman to secure evidence against the men who lynched the negro. The matter was started by a letter from Governor Thomas to Mr. McAllister in which, after stating that he had done all in his power to keep the negro from the hands of the Limon mob, the governor concludes as follows:

"This act of the sheriff, violating alike his duty and our orders, was the immediate cause of the prisoner's cremation, and cannot be too severely condemned.

"It made outside interference impossible even if there were any method provided for it. I have known you too long and well, both as a lawyer and as an official, to presume to instruct you as to your duty in the premises. Nevertheless as governor of the state I deem it my duty to officially call your attention to the terrible affair, and to assure you of my co-operation upon any line of procedure which you as the legal officer of your judicial district may determine to pursue.

"I am aware that the provocation for the offense was enormous; that an entire county participated in committing it, and that the enforcement of the law is correspondingly difficult. Nevertheless the requirements of your office are obvious. I have the honor, my dear sir, to be your obedient servant.

"Charles S. Thomas, Governor."

Mr. McAllister's reply tells the governor the conversation and agreement he had with Sheriff Freeman, and with Sheriff Jones of Arapahoe county, to the effect that the prisoner should not be taken out of Denver without Mr. McAllister's knowledge. The letter then goes on to say:

"The action of the sheriff of Lincoln county, if not that of those who connived with him and consented to the surrender of the prisoner, constitutes an outrage upon the law, public order and the fair name of Colorado.

"The district court will not sit in Lincoln county until October next. The only courts now open to the prosecution would be those of the justices of the peace; their power would be to bind over to the district court. My term expires in less than two months, and prosecutions begun by me would be taken up by my successor, and I have had some scruples about embarrassing him with cases, which, from a practical standpoint, I consider hopeless. However, I have received assurances from the district attorney-elect that any steps I may take will meet with his approval.

"I am therefore prepared to fulfill my full duties and to resume the responsibility of the prosecutions. As you know, however, I am dependant upon an outsider to furnish a complaint, and, thereafter, the evidence. The very moment this is secured I shall proceed as vigorously as is within my power to punish what I consider a gross violation of law. If you can assist me in these matters, in order that I may get into court, I assure you that all responsibility of the prosecutions I will gladly bear.

"While little hoping for any result therefrom I hand you a letter which I have this day directed to the sheriff of Lincoln county.

"Awaiting your further commands I remain very respectfully yours,

"Henry McAllister, Jr.,
"District Attorney."

The following is a copy of the letter sent to Sheriff Freeman advising him to secure evidence against the members of the mob:

"Colorado Springs, Nov. 21, 1900.

"J. W. Freeman, Sheriff of Lincoln County, Hugo, Colo.

"Dear Sir—Upon Friday evening last I received your message announcing that you had been overpowered by 300 men, and that the defendant Porter (whom you had taken to Lincoln county against my protests, requests and instructions, and your assurances to me) had been taken from you and lynched.

"The taking of this prisoner from you by overpowering and the subsequent acts of the mob constituted not only a crime and disgrace against the state, but a serious offense against your authority.

"You, of course, know those who overpowered you and took the prisoner from negro themselves. This he considered the worst phase of the question. Mr. Hall moved the adoption of the resolutions, which are given in full below. Dr. Gregg seconded the motion in a few words, stating that District Attorney McAllister was to have performed that service, but because of his official position he felt it would not be wise for him to appear in the action of the meeting.

The resolutions as adopted are as follows:

"We, the citizens of Colorado, and residents of Colorado Springs, in mass meeting assembled, on this 25th day of November, do solemnly declare our abhorrence of the barbarous vengeance visited on the 16th day of November upon Porter, the confessed murderer and ravisher, by the friends and neighbors of his child victim.

"We share their grief and horror at his unspeakable crime, and their demand for quick and sure punishment, but one crime does not justify another, and whatever our sympathies we cannot but condemn their crime in devising and inflicting the punishment of death by torture, as a substitution of vindictive retaliation for the due process of law, and a crime against humanity.

"With them we bear the shame of flouted laws, a broken peace and officers forsworn.

"We judge not save as we would ourselves be judged—we pray that we may be spared the test—but we hold that in the hour of stress these fellow citizens of ours were lacking in civic virtue and that our duty to them and to ourselves requires that we so affirm.

"We denounce the recklessness of the press in fanning the passions of the mob, and implore it in its publication of news to be mindful of the children in our homes.

"We call upon our fellow citizens throughout the state to so cherish their constitutional right of ordered liberty that never again shall the soil of Colorado be stained with blood shed by self-constituted judges and executioners, and to that end and for the better governance of this commonwealth, we urge the coming legislature to enact such laws as shall expedite criminal procedure and provide speedy and adequate punishment for heinous crime.

"Finally, we protest to our countrymen throughout the land that, as a law-abiding people, we share with them the hazards of mob ebullition in revolt at nameless horrors, and claim with them to be judged not by flagrant exceptions, but by the steady peace and order of our daily life."

# LATE DETAILS OF THE STORM

## A Survey of the Wreckage Shows the Loss is Heavy in the Aggregate—The Gazette's Regular Issue Had Practically Fail the News Yesterday.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The great windstorm of Wednesday monopolized the attention of the entire population yesterday. The day was bright and warm and a greater contrast to the previous 24 hours could hardly be drawn. In the early morning hours the city streets presented a deplorable sight, but by afternoon the people had brought about some order. It will take several days to get things back to their former appearance. The storm was very trying and there seems to have been something of a miracle in the way people escaped. The air was filled with flying debris for hours and walls tumbled right and left, and yet no one was seriously hurt. Co. Ensign seems to have suffered more than anyone with his broken leg.

The wind went down about midnight, but freshened again for a time a few hours later. By morning it was still again. The maximum velocity of the wind will never be known, as the college wind instrument broke. It showed 82 miles an hour at that time. The wind was almost directly from the mountains all the time.

It is estimated that the loss by the storm is $150,000. That is not high, but no one will ever be able to make an exact estimate. The damage is not in large amounts so much as in an aggregate of small losses that will never be reported. While the losses on some buildings amount to thousands, on others it is only a broken glass, but almost every place lost some.

The extent of the wind seems to have been in this locality entirely. In neither Denver nor Pueblo was there much wind. The suburbs of the city did not suffer greatly either. After all, the greatest loss is in the shrubbery and trees. These cannot be replaced. Some of the finest trees in the city went down.

The greatest injury to the city up to the present is in the Denver papers. They were still issuing "extras" yesterday afternoon describing the wreck and carnage in this city and one of them declared the wind was still raging at noon. One of them had the nerve to send a man down here to cry the extras. He attracted more attention than anything on the street.

The citizens have reason to congratulate themselves that the place is so well officered. With the exception of one holdup, and the later statements about that do not seem to bear it out very well, there was not a robbery during the trying time. Chief Henry and his men, along with a number of extras, worked like beavers patrolling the town. They found much to do. Chief Pearson and his men of the fire department were alive to the situation, and did work that should be praised by everyone.

### The Situation.

People were up early yesterday looking at the wreckage. Many cameras largely resumed by Wednesday at midnight. Electric lights were burning as usual last evening in the business sections. The telegraph companies were able to resume yesterday, but with less wires.

The roof at the Hassell iron works was blown off. Their greatest loss is in the delay to work, however.

### Street Cars.

Mr. A. L. Lawton, speaking yesterday of the situation with regard to the Rapid Transit company, said:

"We are ready to begin operations as soon as the city will permit us to turn on our power. Our worst damage was the destruction of the two smokestacks at the power station. We are putting up a new one, however, and can run cars if we can turn on the current. There are so many telegraph and telephone wires now in contact with our trolley wire that it would not be a good plan to turn our power into the wire and we will probably not run until morning. I think there is no reason to doubt but that we will run tomorrow all right.

"Our cars are not damaged to any great extent. A few of them have lost their hoods, but there is no serious damage. I think we are damaged $1,200 worth but do not believe it will run much over that."

### "And There was Light."

The Colorado Springs Electric company did a very remarkable piece of work in repairing the damage to its extensive plant. Superintendent Taff had his linemen at work throughout the entire duration of the storm, and as stated in yesterday's Gazette the company was prepared early Wednesday evening, while the storm was still raging, to turn on the current for the down-town district. Very wisely the mayor and chief of police refused permission on account of the tangling of the telephone and fire alarm wires with those of the electric company, which might have made trouble. The linemen worked throughout the night, at risk of their lives, and as a result the company was ready at an early hour yesterday to send both the light and power currents over the whole system. Repairs to the other wire lines had meantime been processing, so that the permission was given about 4 o'clock to send the current over the down-town circuit, the mayor and chief of police still fearing the possibility of trouble in the northern section. Repairs to the generating station were extensive, two stacks having been blown down and other damage done; but all was put in order with a speed nothing short of remarkable. That the principal portion of the city had light last night and that the whole will be illuminated tonight is due to the splendid work of Superintendent Taff and his corps of brave linemen.

### West Side.

Anyone going along Colorado avenue on the west side can easily realize the damage done by the windstorm on Wednesday. It reminds one of Hal-

# ALONZO WELTY, A PIONEER, PASSES AWAY

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The many friends of Alonzo Welty will be grieved to learn of his death in Cripple Creek yesterday morning. Mr. Welty was very well known in this city and Cripple Creek, where he had many business interests, having lived there for many years. When the place where Cripple Creek now stands was nothing but a bare plain, Levi Welty built a log cabin there and brought his cattle to pasture on the grass in the summer time. When the first discoveries of gold brought thousands of prospectors to the place this same Welty, who is the father of Alonzo Welty, went into business there and from that time to this father and son have been among the most prominent and prosperous of the citizens of Cripple Creek.

Seven weeks ago today Alonzo Welty and his wife were driving in a buggy when the horse became frightened and ran away. Mrs. Welty was seriously injured and died from the effects of it the same night, but Mr. Welty escaped with a broken leg and a few minor injuries. Nothing serious was expected to develop from his wounds, but he was a large man and the confinement to his bed brought on serious complications, from which he died at 11:30 yesterday morning.

He leaves a host of friends to mourn his death, besides his father, sister and brother-in-law. Mr Mert Parsons, his brother-in-law, who resides at 1028 North Tejon street, was seen last night, but said that he could tell nothing about the funeral arrangements at present, although the interment will probably be in Evergreen cemetery in this city. Mr. Welty was 48 years old at the time of his death.

# DEATH OF MR. HUGHES LAST NIGHT

(From Friday's Daily.)

Mr. William H. Hughes died last evening at St. Francis hospital. Mr. Hughes has been ill for some years past, but a week ago was taken to the hospital suffering with inflammation of the bowels. Mr. Hughes was 60 years of age. He is survived by his wife and three sons. These are Frank Hughes of the city police force, Edward Hughes who has charge of the city water works at Lake Moraine, and Charles, who is an engineer on the D. & R. G. Western.

Mr. Hughes was a member of the Grand Army, having served in the war with the Ninth Ohio cavalry. He was a member of El Paso lodge of Masons and will be buried with the full rites of the order. Mr. Hughes came here about 18 years ago and has resided in the city continuously for the past 12 years. He was a kindly man and is mourned by all who knew him.

The funeral services are to be held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the First Congregational church.

# WHY DEC MOB SWARM

To the Editor of the Gazette:

Such a stirring up as the wind gave Colorado Springs and vicinity Wednes-

# Elks to Preserve Elk

Colorado Springs lodge of Elks has done a good many things since it was organized, but at its next meeting it will take action that will no doubt result in a general movement throughout the United States to preserve the elk. The movement is to stop the use of elks' teeth as ornaments by the members of the order. It is believed that this use is resulting in the slaughter of the noble animals, and if it can be stopped the remnants of the great herds can be preserved in the country. At the last meeting of the lodge the matter was presented and a committee was appointed to prepare an address to the lodgemen of the land. The committee is composed of Charles Schiele, A. J. Savage and W. H. Reynolds.

The address is to be sent to the various lodges. It will point out that the order throughout the land is unintentionally placing a premium on the slaughter of the animals. That, to make a complete stoppage of the traffic in elk teeth all that is necessary is for the lodgemen to absolutely desist in purchasing them. The address will state that a member of the lodge who has recently returned from the northwestern portion of this state, which is perhaps the feeding ground of the greatest number of elk now left in the country, reports that one instance is known where 19 elk in one herd were killed for their teeth, and the carcasses left to decay. One hunter in that country holds a pair of the teeth of unusual perfection at $25. The lodgeman paid $5 for a pair of female teeth. It will be seen how important the matter is.

The lodgemen will pledge themselves not to engage in the traffic and will call upon others to do likewise, that it may quickly be known to unprincipled and unsportsmanlike individuals that they can make no profit by killing the elk for their teeth.

This action is certainly commendable and will undoubtedly result in good. Every member of the B. P. O. E. should sustain it. There are not over a thousand or fifteen hundred elk left in the state, where there were formerly vast herds. It is a gregarious animal, gentle, and possessing every lovable trait, and it is a shame to destroy it or do anything that causes its destruction. Action should be taken at once as it is during the deep snows that the slaughter goes on.

# Are Preparing for the Miners

## College Football Team Starting Hard Practice.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Colorado College has reached the home stretch in football for this season. Every nerve is now being strained to put the football warriors in perfect condition individually and as a team for the game of Thursday with the School of Mines.

The high school has brought the interscholastic championship to Colorado Springs and the intercollegiate championship is already here. The effort of the college team on Thursday will be to retain the honors for Colorado Springs.

Coach Ewing, assisted by Elmore Floyd, gave the men some vigorous line play practice yesterday afternoon. The scrubs and the 'varsity team were lined up against each other and for half an hour they bucked and charged in a manner that has not been seen on Washburn field for a long time. The backs were allowed to practice catching punts while the line men were charging and then the whole team put in some hard practice at getting down the field under kicks and tackling the punter. Jonson tried several field goals and showed good condition.

Abernathey and Bardwell have been secured to act as referee and umpire.

Reports from Manager Moody of the School of Mines team are to the effect that Golden expects to win the game. The Miners have a substitute for every player on the team and the substitutes have been kept constantly at work and are regarded as exceedingly reliable material to fall back upon. The speed of the men is what the Golden sympathizers are looking upon to defeat Colorado College, it being the intention of the Miners to play two full teams if necessary in order to maintain a terrific pace throughout the game. They hope to tire out the college in the first half and do their scoring in the second.

There will be a special train to bring the Golden rooters to Colorado Springs. It and the team will arrive Thursday morning.

The senior class of the School of Mines will arrive here on Wednesday and will make an inspection of the Colorado City reduction works.

Tickets for the football game are on sale at Strang's, Low's, and Jones and Wellington's. General admission tickets are selling for 50 cents until Thursday on which day they will be 75 cents. A charge of 15 cents extra for grand stand seats is made. Grand stand seats are going rapidly already and persons desiring to secure them should do so at once.

# The Judgeship

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The county judgeship is still unsettled but indications point to a possible settlement this morning. The balloting yesterday showed no new developments but a conference between Messrs. Doran and Sinton late in the afternoon is taken as an indication that a compromise is being effected.

When the commissioners adjourned yesterday evening Mr. Doran started down the street but Mr. Sinton ran out and called to him, and he came back. The two Fusion commissioners went into the vault and held a long conference and when it was over Mr. Doran came out hurriedly and with a satisfied look on his face. He left the building in a hurry and those who saw him go thought he was going to see somebody else. It is believed that a compromise has been arranged conditionally but the conditions, or the terms of the compromise are not even within the range of guessing.

Yesterday, complying with the law in the case, the clerk of the county court, Mr. D. A. Thomas, dismissed the jury for one week and no court will be held this week even if a judge is appointed.

# Stolen Horses

An interesting replevin suit developed yesterday in Justice Ruby's court. Some time since C. M. Gagres secured a judgment for over $100 against John Frazier, a ranchman living near Surber, and The Roby Flour and Feed company got a judgment for about $300. Saturday a constable went out there and attached 25 head of horses. None

"As to the course to be pursued, while theoretically, the requirements of my office may be obvious, practically they are far from being so. Whatever offense has been committed was in Lincoln county and before a jury of citizens of that county—friends, perhaps, relatives, of the accused, and almost unanimously sympathizing with them most heartily—the defendants must be tried. The county, sparsely settled, the grievances of our citizen are the grievances of all and I am firmly convinced that an effort towards prosecution would prove a complete fiasco and perhaps by its example, rather encourage than deter similar lawlessness.

# Sheriff Freeman to Answer

Denver, Nov. 25.—The News tomorrow will print the reply of Sheriff Freeman of Lincoln county to the letter of District Attorney McAllister of Colorado Springs, concerning the prosecution of the persons who burned Preston Porter at the stake near Limon, Colo., recently for murdering little Louis Frost of that place. After telling how he was influenced into taking Porter to Limon by the assurance of leading citizens of that place that he would not be molested, the letter continues:

"The men who took Porter from my custody were citizens of Lincoln county and personally known to you and other officials of the district and state. The lodging of information against them and the trial of them for lynching the prisoner would be wholly fruitless and would impose upon the county an enormous expense without any beneficial results whatever. I have no desire to avoid any responsibility but do not intend to make a grand stand play in order to set myself right in the eyes of yourself or Governor Thomas or those citizens who were pleased to meet in Denver and pass resolutions after the lynching had taken place.

# Citizens in Conference

(From Monday's Daily.)

The mass meeting to voice sentiment on the Limon lynching, which was to have been held last Wednesday night but which was postponed on account of the storm, was held yesterday evening at Perkins Fine Arts hall. The meeting was held at the conclusion of the college vesper service. The large audience which had gathered to hear Dr. Aylesworth's sermon remained for the after-meeting, and others who came especially for the mass meeting filled the room to overflowing. There was a very large number of colored people among the latter.

President Slocum, who had been presiding over the vesper service, announced the object of the meeting and then called Mayor Robinson to the platform to take charge. The mayor in opening, read an editorial from the New York Tribune commending the recent mass meeting in Denver and expressing the hope that that meeting voiced the sentiment of the majority of the people of the state. The mayor said that some people urged that the Limon affair be dropped and he wished that it could be dropped, but it could not. It was in the past, but it also projected itself into the future. He said they were gathered yesterday, impassionately and without hatred or hard feelings in their hearts, to contend for principles. He urged two grounds on which the act on of the

THE NEW YORK CLIPPER
Contains a Reliable Record of all the Events in the
THEATRICAL WORLD
AND THE
WORLD OF SPORTS.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
SAMPLE COPY FREE.
ADDRESS NEW YORK CLIPPER

## [illegible]

A Paper Read by E. Evans Carrington Before the State Association of Charities.

At the congress of Charities and Corrections, held in Boulder the first of last week, Rev. E. Evans Carrington of this city read a paper on "The Industrial Phase of Prison Reform." The paper was pronounced one of the ablest and most original ever delivered on this subject in the state and it provoked much discussion among the reform workers present at the congress. Mr. Carrington takes a new position on the perplexing question and as the question is of general interest to the people of the state, the paper is reprinted in full this morning. It is as follows:

Mr. Chairman:

The question for discussion is this: Shall convicts in the penitentiary be employed at remunerative labor, and if so how shall the product be disposed of? Let us begin by trying to arrive at a mutual understanding as to the generally accepted function of government in relation to the criminal. I take it that the fundamental purpose of the criminal law is deprivation of liberty for a longer or shorter period as a punishment for lawlessness, and as a protection to the law-abiding. He who violates law, and is convicted, is required to pay the penalty; it may be a fine or incarceration with or without labor, or both. In any case liberty is restricted, the sense of punishment is always present, and there is, at least, the technical assumption that the measure of corrective involved in the penalty is adequate protection to society for the time being and for the future.

The penitentiary then is a place of custody for violators of criminal law; where the penalties may be effectively applied; for the restraint of the criminal; for the punishment of the criminal and for the reform of the criminal. These three points about cover all we usually have in mind to achieve through the agency of the penitentiary. All this that society may be protected from the invader of social rights.

I take the position then that the function of government in this connection is to protect the law-abiding from the lawless, and that it has no other.

How then shall this protection be effected, and that to the fullest possible extent? Incarceration has been tried; punishment more or less brutal has been tried, and now, thank God, the more rational method of the reform of the criminal is being considered.

Unless the offender is imprisoned for life, protection by incarceration is only temporary and the man at the expiration of his term may be more dangerous to society than he was before. But transform the man, so that when he is released he has self-control and self-respect, and in himself an added economic value, and you afford society the amplest possible protection. My first point is protection by character building.

Deliberate lawlessness involving moral degeneracy, must be cured if at all through the educational value of penalties. But the physical impulse to wrong doing, when the offender is or is supposed to be oblivious of all law, is to be cured by physical and mental training. Here is my creed on this point. 1. Incarceration, as long as may be necessary. 2. Penalty with the sense of punishment always present, to the end the offender may be made to realize the consequences of his own acts, as to consequences; thereby awakening and strengthening the moral sense. The penalty should be proportionate to the moral delinquency. If palpably excessive it generates bitter

Today we have chiefly to do with industrial labor and admitting that physical labor is a necessity the next question is, what kind would you provide and how much of it? I answer: the kind that experience proves to be the best to promote the protective reform desired, and as much of it as may be necessary to effect it. I think on these points there will not be much divergence of opinion. But now comes the tug of war! Who is to pay for all this? Surely society must pay for its own protection. Every function of government is for the benefit of the people. In every department of government this principle is recognized, with the humiliating exception of the penal institutions of a few of the states.

Every man has a commercial value to the community, or he is supposed to have, but it belongs to the man and not to the community. When the criminal is deprived of his liberty for violation of the law, the community sacrifices this commercial value of the man. It has the moral and legal right to protect itself to the extent of depriving him of his liberty, but it has no moral right to exploit his commercial value to its own benefit. While exercising your undoubted right to deprive the criminal of opportunity to injure society, do not forget that it is your interest (because the wisest economy) and therefore your duty, to transform the man if you can, that he may speedily as possible be restored to society with safety and profit. Thus you secure the best protection and get value for your money!

It is claimed, however, that the convict should at least support himself by some kind of labor. This I readily admit, subject to the limitations already laid down by my creed.

By the sweat of his brow should he eat his bread, but that only because the law of labor is a law of life. We will return to this later in another connection.

It is further claimed that the criminal ought to pay for the damage he has done, and that the state has the right to enforce payment. Well now when this is in the mind of the court and the law allows the latitude is it not a fact that the penalty is a fine with or without imprisonment? When, however, the penalty is imprisonment only, who gave you the right to insert into the sentence the element of restitution by a commercial standard, and that at the sweet will of the warden? Moreover, there are certain moral delinquencies that cannot be even approximately measured by any commercial standard of value.

I am prepared to admit that probably the state has the right to apply to its own use the commercial value of the industrial productiveness of the convict undergoing his sentence, but only to the extent of the cost of his support, and limited to the supply of the state's own institutions. It will not be denied that the federal government has the right to build its own ships and the like, and by parity of reasoning the state may manufacture what it needs for the state institutions. It may employ free labor in its own factories, and I cannot see any reason why the state should not employ its prisoners in that way, seeing that labor is a necessity but subject to the limitations to which allusion has been made.

I shall be asked, why cannot the state produce by penal labor, more than it needs for the state institutions, if it be admitted that it has the right to

to the true science of penology, but absolutely unwarranted in the administration of governmental affairs. There is no recognized principle of civil government that can be cited in support of the opposite contention. For instance, will any one contend that our government would be warranted in selling ships of its own building to other nations as a matter of trade and merely for the profit in the transaction? Such a thing might be conceivable in certain circumstances as a matter of public policy, but for profit or as a means of raising revenue, never.

The next difficulty is, that the state must necessarily enter into competition with the individual in the open market in order to dispose of this surplus. I ask her again, where does the state get its right to do this? I know it is done in some places, not by right however but by the ruthless exercise of arbitrary power. You cannot produce the shadow of an argument based on any accepted principle of civil government in vindication of such action. It unquestionably interferes with the rights of the individual, and pushed to its logical sequence, would destroy the industries that are the very life of the state. As a necessary consequence it must interfere with the rights of free labor also.

I am fully aware that the commercial value of penitentiary products thrown on the public market so far, is a very small percentage of the whole, so small indeed, that it has no perceptible effect upon the market. It is so claimed at least. If however you cannot establish your right to make money for the sake of revenue, nor your right to interfere with the individual merchant or manufacturer, nor to interfere with the rights of free labor, then the argument of degree or percentage has no weight, nor has it any place in the discussion. Still, I urge another objection to the plea of the comparative insignificance of the product in relation to the whole. You cannot prove that the market is uninfluenced by it, you only surmise. On the other hand, we do know that a comparatively small quantity of cheap products thrown on the market has the tendency at least, to lower prices in general to its own level, and as a natural result the price of labor has the same tendency. But at the obnoxious principle be accepted and put into operation all over the country, how long would it be until we should be startled with the rapid and steady increase in the percentage of penal labor products? And the effect might in some lines prove a very serious matter to free commerce and free labor.

I now raise another and so far as I know, an entirely new question in the discussion of this problem. I see in the proposition to introduce commercialism into the administration of the penitentiary the thin end of the wedge of state socialism. If the state can provide, and is justified in providing remunerative labor for the criminal, and can provide and is justified in finding a market for his products, what answer can you give the state socialists who demand that the state use its good offices in providing work for the unfortunate but law abiding citizen who is unemployed? Strange that Otto Thum and his avowed socialistic followers so strenuously oppose this socialistic proposal, to put the prisoners to remunerative labor even for their own benefit, while the commercial individualist on the other hand, by pressing this proposal is doing his very best to give the socialistic wedge an effective entrance into the body politic. Beware of the logic of events!

Assuming that the idea of commercialism is inadmissible, just a word or two as to the application of the principle of labor as a means of protective reform. For this purpose, the industries should be varied, in order that the convict may become interested in his work, and that the discipline may be diversified. The product of his labor may have a commercial value or it

realizes that by the process he is being drilled into a mechanic or an artist. When a grown man wants to learn the art of penmanship for instance, he has to begin just where the small boy begins, by practicing the fore-arm and whole-arm movements in forming the ovals and the loop. He wastes sheet after sheet of good paper in the process, but he does not consider it a waste if he realizes the value of the exercises as essential to the achievement of the object he has in view. So I say, a man may be more than satisfied to lay a few yards of brick in a wall, day after day, only to have it torn down at the close of each day, if he knows that the process is going to make of him after awhile a $4 or $5 a day workman, and this equally true as a principle in every other line of industry. But when he has become proficient, then the man, if there is anything to him, resents the destruction of the product of his thought and labor. Indeed if he were indifferent I should regard it as strong evidence of a radical weakness somewhere, indicative of unfitness for citizenship. On the other hand, you put a man to work in producing something that he knows is to be destroyed as soon as completed, perhaps, and make him feel that it is required of him as the drudgery of his punishment, and to do it day after day for months, then don't be surprised should he curse you to your face and swear vengeance at the first opportunity. It is not only the right but the duty of the state to make the very best of every prisoner, that, when released he may be better equipped for self support than he was when first imprisoned, and therefore become a social factor of greater economic value.

But organized labor raises a loud and defiant cry: you must not do this, we dare you to do it! Now no one who knows me will accuse me of unfriendliness to organized labor, but I am bound to say that we have a right to demand from organized labor a better reason than any I have as yet heard or read, in support of their objection. I am sorry to have to say it, but to my mind the objections of organized labor, to both the teaching of trades to the convicts and the selling of penitentiary products in competition with the products of free labor are born of selfishness. After the conference at Colorado Springs a few years ago, I went to the Pueblo trades assembly and urged them to formulate their position on the question and set forth the principles upon which they based their attitude and action. So far as I know, a tap root principle has never been laid down as the basis of their objections. Those on the other side are equally guilty in this respect, hence we have had a guerrilla warfare. While free labor has rights which I have endeavored to establish and which the state must protect, the unfortunate criminal has claims on the state also and these claims ought to be fully recognized. It does seem to me that the leaders of free labor should long ago have made some suggestions of a practical character and do their share toward the solution of this extremely difficult and troublesome problem. On all public questions the opposition of unreasoning prejudice is most deplorable, come from what class it may, and the deeper interests of that class are certain to suffer as a consequence. By way of illustration let me say that I very much deplore the attitude assumed by some toward the supreme bench of this state. The decision on the eight hour law was both a surprise and a disappointment to me, but I have absolutely no evidence to satisfy my mind or even to suggest that the decision was the result of a judicial conspiracy. If such a thing could be proved I would not for a moment hesitate to blister the three of them from head to foot, if strong acidulated English could effect it.

schools, state university, state agricultural college, state school of mines, state institute for deaf and blind and the state reform school: then why not

## THE TOWERMAN'S BLUNDER.

(Written for the Gazette by D. Russ Wood.)

"Do you think he'll pull through, Doc?"

"That's pretty hard to tell, Jim, just at the present time. His outer injuries are not as bad as I at first thought, but I am afraid internally he has received a pretty hard shaking up, and, although I hope for the best, would not care to stake much on his chances."

"Tell you one thing, Doc., some one on this road, in authority, has got to take a hand and put a stop to this kid business pretty soon, or you won't find an engineer on the 'pike' who will be willing to take his engine out of the round house without a whole lot of rag chewing. Kids are all right in their place, but their place ain't in a tower as high. This makes the third or fourth engineman who has got it at that crossing, and it has become so with me of late that I am a most afraid when we run by those signals faster than six miles an hour. Last week I came down that grade on engine 175, pulling No. 11, that's the fast west bound mail. We whistled for the crossing, and, although I saw white at the distance and home signals, honestly I was afraid, as well as Tom, to run across there as we should, and as a consequence we were up in the train master's office next day trying to explain why we slowed down when everything was white. After what occurred last night it is going to make it harder than ever. Suppose there is another man in that tower by this time, however, and a fellow will feel a little more like running the crossing on time, at least until something else happens. That place seems to be doomed, and as far as I am concerned the company can tear out the interlocker and make us all come to a full stop before passing over. Two good men are dead now on account of it and from what you tell me about Tom, a third will be added to the list."

Doctor Rice, the company physician, promised Jim to send word over to the round house the minute his patient showed any signs of regaining consciousness, and Jim walked off in the direction of the shops grumbling about the way things were being run on the road just at present, and at the same time wondering whom he would draw in the way of a companion for the right hand side of the cab, when No. 11 pulled out that night.

As he entered the office of the round-house foreman, a group of trainmen and enginemen, who were seated about the place, at once commenced to ask him a lot of questions about how it all happened, and how Tom was getting along.

"I will tell you one thing, boys," he replied, "I have shoveled coal right alongside of Tom Karney for just five years this fall, on the preferred passenger runs, and there ain't a better man ever pulled a throttle than him, and if he don't come around O. K. it is going to be pretty hard to keep me from hurting up that towerman who turned the trick on us last night, and doing him just a little harm. It's likely, however, that he has tore out for parts unknown by now and won't come back in this part of the world for a long time to come."

"How did it happen? How did Dave Bisl and Pop Pence get it? It's the same old story pretty near, except that the 175 stayed on her feet in place of turning over as happened with the other two engines."

"We left here last night with fourteen heavy mail cars, 40 minutes late and an order to run to Dainsberg ten minutes late. That's ninety miles as you know, and with the schedule as fast as it is between here and there and thirty minutes to make up, some tall hustling had to be done. There ain't a better steaming engine on the 'pike' than the 175 and she picked

hand off that whistle cord nothing would ever have happened, and he would be right out at his house with his family now."

"It all happened so quickly after that, it's hard to remember. I had just got back into my seat; we were about a hundred feet I guess from the home signal and by God, she turned from white to red. I knew the jig was up, but how I got down from my box and jumped out the side of that engine is something I can never tell you. I lit in a lot of soft dirt—the steam shovel had been working in the cut that day—and although I was stunned for a few moments, nothing more serious happened to me."

"When I came back to my senses—it could not have been more than a couple of minutes—there were mail cars all around me. It was a pretty moonlight night, as you know, and a fellow could see fairly well. I got up on my feet, half dazed, and ran over towards the 175. She had hit that Whroton de-rail at full speed, jumped up in the air and had buried about three feet of her boiler in an embankment. Her tender was jammed clear up into the cab, and sitting up in his seat, just where he was when I jumped, was Tom.

He was wedged in among a lot of timber and stuff and groaning; say it was something awful. For some reason the mail clerks and train crew weren't injured in the slightest, although they were pretty badly shaken up, and in about half an hour, after the hardest kind of work, we had Tom out and lying on some old coats near the track."

"Some one had run on down to the tower by this time and the operator was busy giving the dispatcher a few particulars as to what was wanted. That is the last message he will ever send over this company's wires, I guess, for when the wreck train pulled up in the rear of the wreck an hour later, and the trainmaster went up in the tower he did not find any operator. Evidently saw what he had done and took a good opportunity to tear out. Left a note on the table; however, saying how it all happened, and I did not have to read it to know what it contained. Had the same thing happen to me before, but nothing ever serious came of it. Said he had heard the dispatcher give us an order at Hainsville to run on to Dainsberg on time, and knowing we had 15 minutes to make up, was not quite sure when we would whistle for the crossing, and also knowing that there was no train on the P. R. & Q. for several hours, he went to work and set all the signals in our favor. Then he did what God Almighty ought never to pardon a man for doing occupying the responsible position that he did, leaned back in his chair and went to sleep.

"That long blast of the whistle, that Tom gave, just as we passed the distance signal, woke him up with a start, and in his dazed condition with the electric headlight shining in on him, he commenced to pull the levers at random, not realizing, I suppose for the moment, that he had already set everything for us. The rest is easy. The home signal happened to be the first one he grabbed. Suppose Tom saw the lights turn, but he was too close up then to do anything, and although he probably did use his emergency and reverse, precious little good could come of it then."

"What I can't understand is why I stood around there for half an hour without going to that tower. Suppose it was the interest I was taking in Tom's welfare, but as I was the only other person besides him who knew what had put us in the ditch I ought to have gone up there and got ahold of that operator before he slipped away. It is just as well I did not, perhaps

## LEGAL NOTICES

MINING APPLICATION.
No. 103.

U. S. Land Office, Pueblo, Colo.
November 12, 1900.

Notice is hereby given, that the Red Cross Gold Mining company, by August Huber, its agent, whose postoffice address is Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, has this day filed its application for a patent for 1500 linear feet of the Yellow No. 2, Reeves and Hope mine or vein, bearing gold and silver, with surface ground of the said Yellow No. 2 Reeves and Hope lodes each 300 feet in width, situate, lying and being in the Cripple Creek mining district, County of El Paso, State of Colorado, and known and designated by the field notes and official plat, on file in this office, as Lot No. ...., in Township 14 South, Range 68 West of Sixth Principal Meridian.

The exterior boundaries of said Lot No. .... being as follows, to-wit:

Variation 14° 30' east.

Yellow No. 2 lode beginning at corner No. 1, whence bears the N. W. cor. sec. 27, T. 14 S., R. 68 W., S. 53° 48' E. 8456.74 feet, running thence N. 18° 18' E. 300 ft. to cor. No. 2; thence N 71° 42' W. 1500 ft. to cor. No. 3; thence S. 18° 18' W. 300 ft. to cor. No. 4; thence S. 71° 42' E. 1500 ft. to cor. No. 1. The Reeves lode: Beginning at cor. No. 1, whence bears the N. W. cor. sec. 27, T. 14 S., R. 68 W., S. 64° 16' 30" E. 8793.78 ft., running thence N. 71° 42' E. 307.58 ft. to cor. No. 2; thence N. 5° 33' E. 1500 ft. to cor. No. 3; thence S. 71° 42' E. 307.58 ft. to cor. No 4; thence S. 5° 33' W. 1500 ft. to cor. No. 1. The Hope lode: Beginning at cor. No. 1, whence bears the N. W. Cor. Sec. 27, T. 14 S., R. 68 W., S. 64° 16' 30" E. 8793.78 ft., running thence S. 71° 42' E. 307.58 ft. to cor. No. 2; thence N. 5° 33' E. 1500 ft. to cor. No. 3; thence N. 71° 42' W. 307.58 ft. to cor. No. 4; thence S. 5° 33' W. 1500 ft. to cor. No. 1, to place of beginning, containing 30.993 acres.

J. R. Gordon,
Register.

First insertion November 14, 1900.
Last insertion January 9, 1901.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior,
Land Office at Pueblo, Colo.,
November 10, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before United States Land Office at Pueblo Colorado, on January 10, 1901, viz: Josef Tomsic: H. E. 9073 for the N. W. ¼ Sec. 28, T. 12 S., R. 60 W., 6th P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Andrew Martin, Asher L. Stern, George Klobuchar, Markus Gorsa, all of Glenn, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that Aquilla lowing-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before United States Land Office at Pueblo, Colo., on January 10, 1901, viz: Andrew Martin; H. E. 8505, for the E. ½ N. E. ¼, N. ½ S. E. ¼ Sec. 26, T. 12 S., R. 60 W., 6th P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Josef Tomsic, Asher L. Stern, George Klobuchar, Markus Gorsa, all of Glenn, Colo.

J. R. Gordon, Register.

First insertion, Nov. 14, 1900.
Last insertion, Dec. 19, 1900.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior,
Land Office at Pueblo, Colo.,
November 10, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of District Court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on December 24th, 1900, viz: Austin A. Hall, of Peyton, Colo.; H. E. 8170, for the lots 1, 2 and 3 and N. E. ¼ S. W. ¼ Sec. 7, Tp. 12 S., R. 63 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Aquilla P. Hall, Frank G. Brown, Charles G. McGhee and George L. Hall, all of Peyton, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that Aquilla P. Hall, heir of Frank B. Hall, deceased, of Peyton, Colo., has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the Clerk of District Court at his office in Colorado Springs, Colo., on the 24th day of December, 1900, on timber culture application No. 4102, for lots 6 and 7 and E. ½ S. W. ¼ of Sec. 6, Tp. 12 S., R. 63 W.

He names as witnesses: Austin A. Hall

are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated 29th day of October, A. D. 1900.

MARY S. G. WILDES,
Executrix.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior,
Land Office at Pueblo, Colo.
Nov. 17, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of District Court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 12, 1901, viz: William Gaines of Peyton, H. E. 8,575, for the N. E. ¼ S. W. ¼, S ½ N. W. ¼ Sec 5, and S. E. ¼ N. E. ¼ Sec. 6, T. 13 S., R. 63 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James G. Brown and Albert Oliger of Peyton, Colo., Robert Mitchell of Falcon, Colo., and Perry D. Babcock and William C. Bagby of Surber, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim and that said proof will be made before the clerk of district court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 12, 1901, viz: Nancy Marshall of Peyton, Colo., H. E. 8,627, for the S ½ S. W. ¼ Sec. 5, and W. ½ N. E. ¼, and N. E. ¼ N. W. ¼ Sec. 8, T. 13 S., R. 63 W.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Gaines, James G. Brown and Albert Oliger of Peyton, Colo., Robert Mitchell of Falcon, Colo., Perry D. Babcock and William C. Bagby of Surber, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of district court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 12, 1901, viz: James G. Brown of Peyton, Colo., H. E. 8,376, for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 24, T. 12, R. 63 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Robert Mitchell of Falcon, Colo., Albert Oliger and William Gaines of Peyton, Colo., and Perry D. Babcock of Surber, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of district court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 12, 1901, viz: Robert Mitchell of Falcon, Colo., H. E. 9,089, for the lots 2 and 3, S. E. ¼ N. W. ¼, S. W. ¼ N. E. Sec. 6, T. 13 S., R. 63 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Gaines, James G. Brown and Albert Oliger of Peyton, Colo., and Perry D. Bab- Perry D. Babcock of Surber, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of district court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 12, 1901, viz: Albert Oliger of Calhan, Colo., H. E. 8,216, for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 5, T. 13 S., R. 63 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James G. Brown, William Gaines, Frederick Nothvang and Amos W. Sennett, all of Peyton, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of district court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 12, 1901, viz: Perry D. Babcock of Surber, Colo., H. E. 8,672, for the N. E. ¼ Sec. 17, T. 13 S., R. 63 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Robert Mitchell of Falcon, Colo., William Gaines, James G. Brown and Albert Oliger of Peyton, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

resentment or sullen submission; if palpably false and inadequate, it breeds contempt for authority and law. 3. Physical labor, mainly as a means by which the habit of continuity may be established and to admit of the discipline of manual training. In co-ordination with all this must be given mental training, ethical instruction, and spiritual direction; the casuistry of ethics being rigidly excluded.

do it at all? My answer is, perhaps it has, so far as production is concerned, although I don't think so. But when you come to the question of disposing of the surplus, you at once raise an issue involving two new and serious pro sue involving two new and serious prop of the whole dispute in my humble judgment. It is the question of commercialism in government affairs. I very respectfully submit that "commercialism" is not only utterly foreign

may not. From the reformatory point of view, it is an open question whether or not the labor that has for its object a product of commercial value is more effective as an educational force than that which has for its object a product of no commercial value; only to be destroyed as soon as completed.

I think when a man is learning a trade, he is not averse to the product of his labor being destroyed or thrown aside—it is certainly the fact if he

convert the penitentiary into a state polytechnic for the benefit of the defectives of the nation who, untransformed, are a menace to society.

It is said that it is inhuman not to employ these unfortunate people; that their idleness induces insanity. From my point of view of course it is inhuman, but not for the same reason. I challenge you to prove that the insanity is caused by the idleness. May I ask if any one present will kindly tell us how much labor is necessary to save a man from insanity?

If you can establish the right of the state to introduce commercialism into the administration of governmental affairs and the right to interfere by competition with the individual and to interfere with the rights of free labor, and you are prepared to introduce the thin edge of state socialism, then go ahead and put into the penitentiary the finest and most varied manufacturing plant you can get. That it can be made to pay abundantly proved by what has already been done elsewhere. I say, if it is the duty of the state to do this, then do it in spite of any and every outcry born of merely class prejudice. It is my profound conviction that to do it, other than subject to the limitations set forth, would be a crime against free commerce and free labor. I declare to you that commercialism is the blood poison that is working death in systems of penology that otherwise might be public blessing.

## THE SPIRIT OF THANKSGIVING.

SHE COMES, AND THE WORLD IS BRIGHTER;
SHE COMES, AND THE GLOOM'S RELIEVED;
FOR THIS BLESSING JUST RECEIVED.

## TAKING MR. MOODY IN.

### How His Confidence Was Abused at Bethany.

When D. L. Moody went to Bethany during his travels in the east he was very soft hearted over all the multitude of beggars there, not only because the place is so unusual, but because he was moved by its beautiful traditions. He gave quantities of "bakshish," and then asked if any of the children had the names of Mary and Martha. Yes, indeed, they had. And that opened his pockets again.

The news of his generosity spread through the village, and new claimants came until his visit seemed likely to result in a fight for existence. The case was getting desperate, and he told the dragoman to call for silence while he made an address. Then he said:

"I have come six thousand miles to see this little village of Bethany. It was a place my Master loved to visit, and I have come to see it because He loved it. I am very glad to meet you all, but now I want to be alone. I have no more bakshish, and I bid you good-by."

A fine looking boy of sixteen replied to the address. He spoke fluently and with the grace of an orator. Mr. Moody was delighted with the beginning of his oration, but not with its conclusion.

"We are glad to see the gentleman and his friends who have come so far. But the gentleman must not think that his actions are equal to the importance of his visit. Six thousand miles is a long way to come, and the gentleman must have sacrificed much to make the visit. In consequence it is natural for us to expect that he would be munificent in bakshish. This he has not been, and we now expect that he will give us a great deal more."

Mr. Moody was so disgusted that he abandoned the situation entirely, and hurried away with his friends.

"I did think," said he, "that boy had a soul above bakshish."

"And did you think, too, that some of the children were named Martha and Mary?" he was asked.

"Certainly. Why not?"

"Nothing; only they were all boys."
—(From the Youth's Companion.

NewspaperARCHIVE®.com

# MINING DEVELOPMENT OF THE WEEK

## Details of the Various Mining Transactions Which Have Taken Place and News of Strikes and Shipments at Camp.

### DEVELOPMENT NEWS

Particulars of development work carried on or recently undertaken will be found below.

Messrs. John Bassler & Co., well-known contractors of Cripple Creek, secured the contract some time ago for sinking a 500-foot shaft on the Tecumseh of the Jolly Jane Gold Mining company, but were delayed in starting work owing to the fact that certain parts of the machinery did not arrive at Cripple Creek on time. The complete plant has now been installed, however, and the shaft house completed and contractors started active work about 10 days ago. The shaft is now going down as rapidly as possible and no time will be lost in pushing it to completion. The Grace Arthur, another property of the Jolly Jane company, continues to make a very good showing. Work is being pushed on this property by Mr. W. L. Clark, who has made a great success of many leases in the Cripple Creek district. Mr. Clark recently opened up two promising veins on the Grace Arthur and believes that they will develop into good producers with some development work. This property is on Beacon hill, just southwest of the Orizaba of the El Paso company.

Lessee Yambert on the Ivanhoe claim of the Greater Gold Belt company is now installing an electric plant of machinery to assist him in developing some very good indications which he has recently opened up in his block of ground. There are now three sets of lessees on the Ivanhoe, all of whom have enough ore to enable them to make spasmodic shipments, but no permanent shoot has been opened up. Lessee Humphrey has just taken out a lease on the north end of the claim and will start work at once.

Work was started Friday on W. S. Stratton's Bull hill group of mines. On the American Eagles and John A. Logan 100 men have been employed and work will be pushed in earnest. These two mines have recently been equipped with new hoists and compressors, and everything that is needed for deep systematic mining is on the ground. The resuming of work on these properties is one of the most significant of recent happenings in Cripple Creek, and the results of the work will be watched with great interest.

Work began Saturday on the Milliken lease on block 4 of the Lonaconing of the Kimberly. Milliken's lease expired a few weeks ago and it was granted last week to Spratt Brothers, who have installed a plant of machinery over the shaft. It was the intention of the new management of the Kimberly to do the work on company account, but the old management had already agreed to ore at a depth which they now have in the old incline shaft.

It will be remembered that it was published in these columns some time ago that the lessees had about concluded that it would be advisable to sink a new shaft; but before it was definitely decided they wanted to do some prospecting from the old incline shaft to determine whether it would be better to sink from a shaft which is down a short distance, or to start another in a new location.

The ore as opened up in the incline shaft is most promising but it cannot easily be mined in pay quantities from the old workings, and its value is not quite so good as it was at first, indicating that depth is needed in order to devlop a permanent shipping shoot.

It will probably take some time to attain the depth of 500 feet, but the time will be well spent for the company which is to be congratulated for having lessees who have the confidence to go ahead and put that amount of money into the property which the sinking of a deep working shaft implies.

### STRIKE NEWS

Details of some of the strikes made in the week just closed will be found in the following items.

T. S. Fairs, working on the Little Diamond claim of the Big Four company has encountered pay ore in a vein which he has been working on for some time. A little while ago he sent out a shipment which did not run pay, but he persisted in his search for a shoot, and although now he has only a narrow streak of the ore, about three inches wide, that much, at least, runs pay, and it is taken as an encouraging sign of a larger deposit in the vein, for which work will continue.

It is announced that at a depth of 170 feet in the shaft which the Lamertine company is putting down on its Josie S. claim, a new vein has been encountered which measures about two feet wide and assays between one and two ounces in gold to the ton. The company is preparing to drift on the new vein, and it will probably be determined within a few days whether a permanent shoot has been opened or not. Drifting has been going on at this depth in another vein and some good assays have been obtained from that also. The Josie S. is located on Raven hill and the surface showing has always been very encouraging. The management of the Lamertine company announces that Mr. Gerald M. King has been appointed superintendent of the property. Mr. King will act also in the same capacity for the Alamo company.

It was announced in these columns a few days ago that the Anchor Gold Mining company had decided to start work on its own account on its Black strike will be sent out on Monday or Tuesday of this week. That the mine is destined to become one of the most important in the camp is clearly evident by the great amount of rich ore in sight extending from the 200-foot level or even above down to the lowest level at 621 feet. The production is not very heavy at the present time owing to the new development work which has been carried on lately but can be greatly increased at any date.

A very good strike has been made in the Farris lease on the Little Diamond lode of the Big Four company on Battle mountain. The vein has been followed down and at a depth of 100 feet the shaft has come into ore. The lessees have been expecting for some time to cut the Coriolanus ore shoot and it is not unlikely that this is the beginning of it. The ore body is about two feet in width, and assays taken would indicate good shipping ore. More development work will have to be done on this vein before the extent of the strike can be fully determined, but it promises to be a good shipper from the start.

Word was received in this city Tuesday afternoon to the effect that a very encouraging strike had been made on the Anna Bell claim of the Sedan company on Galena hill. Lessee Kellum, who is also the lessee on the Sunshine claim of the Sunshine company, has been prospecting from his shaft, and at the depth of 45 feet from the surface he has just opened a vein which is most promising.

The vein is of the same appearance as that which he opened on the adjoining claim and runs parallel to it. The values which have so far been opened up correspond to those in the other vein, which is now shipping ore that runs over two ounces in gold to the ton.

The officers of the company are reticent in regard to the strike, but stated yesterday that the report was probably true. The stock was the sensation of the trading that day on 'change, advancing from 5½ to 8 cents.

### SHIPMENT NEWS

Some of the shipments reported from the district during the past week will be found recorded below.

A shipment of two cars of ore has just left the Jennie Sample of the Gould company on Raven hill. The ore is all of a good smelting grade, and comes from the stopes in the 400-foot level. The shaft on this property has just attained a depth of 500 feet and work has been started at that depth. During the progress of the development below the 400-foot level, some work has been done in the new vein, which was discovered on the property some time ago, and it is understood that very satisfactory ... from the Sunshine and will have another shipment ready for the market in a few days. All those who have examined this strike are of the opinion that a permanent producing vein has been found and all the operators in that section are greatly encouraged. Report was received this morning that the shoot had been opened on the Sedan claim in a shaft which the lessees had started to cut the vein on its dip.

### DEALS AND LEASES

Below will be found particulars of recent deals and leases among operators in the district.

The Black Bells Gold Mining company has just purchased the Storm fraction on Beacon hill, adjoining their property, but the consideration is not announced. It was bought for the purpose of protection more than from any idea of developing it. The company has also granted a lease to Bradstreet and associates, representing eastern capital, and who are equipped to put the shaft, now 200 feet deep, to the 500-foot point during the life of their lease.

The directors of the Apothecaries company have received an offer to sell a control in the stock for a price which is below the present market, but as the directors want a price as much above the market as offered price is below, the deal will hardly succeed in getting through. The company's property is well located on Mineral hill, and patents have now been received for all of the ground. Several applications for a lease are now being considered by the directors and it is possible that active work may soon begin.

The directors of the Colonial Dames company have just granted a lease on the south end of the Dames group to Robertson brothers. The lease will run for 18 months from date and stipulates for 20 per cent royalties. It is not stated how much work is required of the lessees, but it is understood that it is a good amount.

The Dames group is located on Galena hill in the neighborhood of the recent strike on the Sunshine claim of the company of that name. It is this strike which has caused the advance in Sedan shares; and Lessee Robertson is confident that pay ore can be opened on the Colonial Dames ground also.

The lessees are both experienced miners and give promise of prosecuting very satisfactory work on the property. There has been but little development work done on the section which has been granted to them.

This makes the fourth lease which is now in operation on the property of the Colonial Dames company, the above-mentioned lessees having started work yesterday morning.

It is rumored that a deal is on for the sale of the Free Coinage mine, practically owned at the present time by Sam Strong. A gentleman, who prefers that his name be kept secret, was approached Friday on the matter, and said that he had no doubt that a deal was on for the sale of the property, but that he was unable to say anything more about it. This is one of the big propositions on Bull hill, the Free Coinage company owning a good acreage and being now probably on a dividend paying basis, although the affairs of the company are kept so closely that no information either about the physical condition of the mine or the financial status of the company can be obtained. If the mine is sold it is very probable that a new company will be floated and a new producer added to the lists of Cripple Creek mining companies.

An 18 months lease has been granted to the Robertson Bros. on the south half of the Ida May and Silver Lake claims belonging to the Colonial Dames Co. on Galena hill. The lease is for 20 per cent royalty and work was commenced this morning. The new lessees ... of the Wilson Creek company. It is understood that J. A. Owenby is the representative of the attacking side, which will be represented by Wells & Taylor.

It was learned Friday that a syndicate is being formed to assume the indebtedness of the Carrie S. Gold Mining company. The directors of the company had devised a scheme whereby they would solicit a voluntary contribution from the stockholders at the rate of $2 per one thousand shares; but it now transpires that another plan is on foot which will undoubtedly go through, as the voluntary assessment method has not proved a shining success in the cases where it has been tried before.

It is learned that some of the largest stockholders in the company have decided to form a syndicate independent of the other holders of the shares, raise the amount necessary to redeem the properties from the fate which now hangs over them; and stand after that in the position of creditor to the company, to be paid out of the first assets which is accumulated.

It will be remembered that the properties of the company were sold last summer for a debt of $4,500, and that the company has until December 28 in which to redeem them, under the Colorado laws. The assessment plan, although it opened a way for saving the ground, did not meet with the approval of many of the stockholders, and the directors saw that other steps would have to be taken at once.

It is not given out at present who the stockholders are who will be parties to the syndicate, but it is stated that one is being formed. The stock of the company was much stronger on 'change Friday, 2 cents being bid for it at one time, but there were no sellers at that price, and no trades were made. It was an inquiry into the exact cause of this strength which elicited the above statement.

The announcement of the fact that lessees on the Jack Rabbit of the Isabella company have followed their ore up to the side line of the Kalamazoo of the Alert company, and the sudden falling off in the shares of the Alert company Friday cannot easily be rec-


SEND THE GAZETTE A PICTURE OF

YOUR MINE OR YOUR MILL

and the same will, at the discretion of the mining department,

APPEAR IN THE SUNDAY GAZETTE.

The offer is open to any mine or mill owner in the state of Colorado. Absolutely no charge will be made but as nice a half-tone reproduction of the photograph sent in as it is possible for money to buy will be published in the Gazette.

SEND UNDERGROUND PICTURES, AS WELL AS THOSE TAKEN ON THE SURFACE.

As they will add interest to the series which the Gazette intends to make the very finest and most complete gallery of mining scenes published by any paper in the state of Colorado.

SEND INTERIOR VIEWS OF YOUR MILLS AND REDUCTION PLANTS, AS WELL AS EXTERIOR VIEWS.

Let the photographs be good ones and decided in their light and shade. These make the best half-tone illustrations, and the best is what the Gazette wants.


### COLORADO SPRINGS STOCK QUOTATIONS

| Stocks.— | Bid. Nov. 17. | Ask. Nov. 17. | Bid. Nov. 19. | Ask. Nov. 19. | Bid. Nov. 20. | Ask. Nov. 20. | Bid. Nov. 21. | Ask. Nov. 21. | Bid. No Call. | Ask. No Call. | Bid. Nov. 23. | Ask. Nov. 23. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Argentum-Juniata | 27½ | 28¼ | 27 | 28½ | 27 | 28½ | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 16900 |
| Anaconda | 51⅜ | 51½ | 51½ | 51⅞ | 51¾ | 52¼ | 52 | 52¼ | .... | .... | 50½ | 52 | 41300 |
| Big Four | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Black Bell | 11¾ | 12¼ | 11¾ | 12½ | 11¾ | .... | 13 | 13 | .... | .... | 12½ | 13 | 1000 |
| Butterfly-Terrible | 26½ | 26¾ | 20½ | 21 | 20½ | 21 | 20¾ | 21 | .... | .... | 21¼ | 22 | 12750 |
| C. C. Consolidated | .... | .... | .... | 14¾ | .... | 14½ | .... | 14½ | .... | .... | .... | 15¾ | 1000 |
| Coriolanus | 20¾ | 21 | 20 | 20½ | 20 | 20½ | 20 | 20½ | .... | .... | 20¾ | 21 | 13500 |
| Dante | 10¾ | 11 | 10⅝ | 10¾ | 10⅛ | 10½ | 10⅛ | 10¼ | .... | .... | 10¾ | 10½ | 15000 |
| Elkton Consolidated | 1.89½ | 1.90 | 1.85 | 1.85½ | 1.88 | 1.88⅞ | 1.89 | 1.90 | .... | .... | 1.87¾ | 1.88 | 33073 |
| El Paso Gold | 44 | 44½ | 43½ | 43⅝ | 42¾ | 43 | 43 | 42½ | .... | .... | 43½ | 43¾ | 18000 |
| Findley | 14 | 15¼ | 14⅝ | 14¾ | 14¾ | 15 | 14¾ | 15 | .... | .... | 14¾ | 14½ | 11000 |
| Gold Dollar | 26 | 26¾ | 25⅝ | 26 | 25½ | 25⅝ | 25½ | 25¼ | .... | .... | 23⅞ | 24¼ | 311900 |
| Golden Fleece | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Ingham Consolidated | 21 | 21¼ | 20½ | 21 | 20 | 21½ | 20½ | 21 | .... | .... | 20¼ | 21 | 9100 |
| Isabella | 70 | 70¼ | 68½ | 69 | 71 | 71¼ | 70½ | 71 | .... | .... | 69¾ | 70 | 66540 |
| Jack Pot | 58 | .... | 57 | 58½ | 58⅝ | .... | 58½ | 60 | .... | .... | 59½ | 60 | 16400 |
| Lexington | 14 | 14½ | 14 | 14½ | 13¾ | 14½ | 14 | 14¾ | .... | .... | .... | 14¾ | 13500 |
| Matoa | 17½ | .... | 17½ | .... | 17½ | .... | 17½ | .... | .... | .... | 17⅝ | 18 | 1500 |
| Mollie Gibson | .... | 25½ | 22¼ | 26 | .... | 25 | .... | 26 | .... | .... | .... | 25 | 1100 |
| Montreal | 05 | 05¾ | 05¼ | 05¾ | 05⅛ | 05⅝ | .... | .... | .... | .... | 05 | 05½ | 1000 |
| Moon-Anchor | 30 | .... | 32½ | 40 | 31 | 40 | 30 | .... | .... | .... | 32 | .... | 600 |
| Orphan Gold | .... | 18 | 17½ | 17¾ | .... | 17¾ | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 17¾ | 2000 |
| Pharmacist Con. | 11½ | 11⅝ | .... | 11 | 11 | 11¼ | .... | .... | .... | .... | 10¼ | 10¾ | 20000 |
| Pinnacle | 19¾ | 20 | 19½ | .... | 19⅛ | 20 | 19½ | .... | .... | .... | 19¾ | 20 | 9700 |
| Portland | 3.30 | 3.36 | 3.27 | 3.30 | 3.30⅝ | 3.31 | 3.30 | 3.31 | .... | .... | 3.30 | 3.33 | 7500 |
| Prince Albert | 07⅛ | 07¼ | 07 | 07⅛ | 07 | 07¼ | .... | 07 | .... | .... | 07⅛ | 07¼ | 100000 |
| Union | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Vindicator | 1.30 | 1.35 | 1.30 | 1.35 | 1.31 | 1.35 | 1.33 | 1.36 | .... | .... | .... | 1.35½ | 2000 |
| Work | 25⅜ | 25½ | 25½ | 26 | 25¾ | 26½ | 27⅛ | 27¼ | .... | .... | 27⅛ | 27¼ | 22500 |
| Zenobia | 12 | .... | 12 | .... | 12 | .... | 12 | .... | .... | .... | 12 | .... | .... |
| Alamo | 11¾ | 12 | 11¾ | 12 | 11½ | 12 | 11 | 12 | .... | .... | 11 | 12 | 20000 |
| Alert | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 16 | 18 | 10000 |
| Anchor | 02⅞ | 03¼ | 02⅞ | 03⅛ | .... | 03¼ | 02¾ | 03¼ | .... | .... | .... | 03⅛ | .... |
| Antelope | .... | 03 | .... | 03 | 02¾ | 03⅛ | 02½ | 03 | .... | .... | 02½ | 02⅞ | 1000 |
| Arrow | 04⅞ | 04¾ | 04¾ | 04⅞ | 04½ | 05⅛ | 04½ | 04¾ | .... | .... | 04½ | 05 | 20000 |
| B. H.-Ajax | 06½ | 06¼ | 05¾ | 05⅞ | 05⅞ | 06 | 06¼ | 06⅜ | .... | .... | 07¾ | 07⅞ | 123600 |
| Big Dick | 01 | 02¼ | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Bonnie Nell | 08 | 08⅜ | 08 | 08¾ | 08 | 08¾ | 08 | 08¾ | .... | .... | 08½ | 08¾ | .... |
| Bonsal | 04¾ | 05 | 04¾ | 05¼ | 04¾ | 05 | 04¾ | 05 | .... | .... | 04¾ | .... | .... |
| Cable Cons. | 04 | 05 | 06 | 06 | 06 | 06 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 5000 |
| Cadillac | 02⅞ | 02¾ | 02⅞ | 02¾ | 02½ | 02¾ | 02½ | 02¾ | .... | .... | 02½ | 02¾ | 3000 |
| C. C. Columbia | 11⅝ | 11⅞ | .... | .... | 11 | 12 | 11¼ | 11½ | .... | .... | 10¾ | 11 | 12000 |
| C. C. G. Ex. | .... | 17 | 15 | 15½ | .... | 16 | .... | 15½ | .... | .... | .... | 15 | 10000 |
| C. C. and Georgetown | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Central Con. | 08¼ | 09 | 08 | 08½ | 08¼ | 08⅝ | 08 | 08½ | .... | .... | 07½ | 07¾ | 25000 |
| Champion | 08 | 09 | .... | .... | 08 | 08½ | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 07¾ | 12800 |
| Chicolo | 03 | 03¼ | 03 | 03⅛ | 03 | 03⅛ | 03 | 03¼ | .... | .... | 03 | 03⅛ | 4000 |
| C. O. D. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Constantine | 06⅞ | 07 | 06½ | 06⅞ | 06⅝ | 06⅞ | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 17000 |
| Commonwealth | 08 | 09½ | .... | .... | 08 | 09¼ | 08⅞ | 09 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 9000 |
| Cosmos | .... | .... | .... | 009 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Croesus | .... | 009 | 006 | 007 | .... | .... | .... | 009 | .... | .... | .... | 009 | .... |
| Currency | 06½ | 08⅛ | .... | .... | .... | .... | 05½ | 05½ | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Easter Bell | .... | .... | 05 | 05¼ | 05 | 05¼ | 05 | 05¼ | .... | .... | 05 | 05¼ | 14000 |
| Eclipse Cons. | 08 | 08¼ | 07½ | 08 | 08 | 08¼ | 07⅞ | 08¼ | .... | .... | 05⅞ | 06⅛ | 23000 |
| Fauntleroy | 09½ | 09⅝ | 09¼ | 09⅜ | .... | 09 | 09 | 09¼ | .... | .... | 09 | 09¼ | 9000 |
| Forepaugh | 02 | 03 | .... | 04 | .... | 04 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Goldfield M. and L. | 03¾ | 04 | .... | 04 | .... | 04 | .... | 04 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Gold Hill | 03⅝ | 03⅞ | 03½ | 03¾ | 03⅝ | 03¾ | 03½ | 03⅝ | .... | .... | 03⅝ | 03½ | 6700 |
| Grace | 05½ | 05⅝ | 05¼ | 05⅝ | 05¼ | 05½ | 05⅜ | 05½ | .... | .... | 05¼ | 05¾ | 1250 |
| Greater Gold Belt | .... | .... | 03 | 02¼ | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 400 |
| Hayden Gold | .... | .... | 02 | .... | 02 | 02⅛ | 02 | 02⅛ | .... | .... | 02 | 02⅛ | 100 |
| Ida May | 24½ | 25 | .... | 25 | 24½ | 25 | 24 | 25 | .... | .... | 24⅝ | 25 | 250 |
| Jolly Jane | 08⅜ | 08½ | 07½ | 08½ | 07¾ | 08 | 07⅞ | 07½ | .... | .... | 07⅞ | 07½ | 6200 |
| Katinka | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Key West | .... | 03⅜ | 03⅝ | 03⅛ | 03⅛ | 03½ | 03¼ | 03⅜ | .... | .... | 03⅜ | 03¾ | 700 |
| Kitty Gold | 03 | 03¼ | 03 | 03⅛ | 03 | 03¼ | 03 | 03⅛ | .... | .... | .... | 03 | 200 |
| Little Bessie | 03¾ | 03⅞ | 03¾ | 04 | 03¾ | 03⅞ | 03¾ | 03⅞ | .... | .... | 03⅞ | 04 | 7300 |
| Little Joan | 06½ | .... | 06¼ | 06⅝ | 06⅝ | .... | 06½ | 06⅞ | .... | .... | 06½ | 06¾ | .... |
| Little Nell | 07½ | 08 | 07½ | 08 | 07½ | 08 | 07½ | 08 | .... | .... | 07½ | 08 | .... |
| Little Puck | 12⅛ | 12¾ | 11⅞ | 12 | 12 | 12⅛ | 14¾ | 14⅞ | .... | .... | 13¾ | 14 | 86000 |
| Magnet Rock | 04⅛ | .... | 04 | 04½ | 02¼ | 02⅜ | .... | 04¼ | .... | .... | 03¾ | 03⅞ | 10500 |
| Margaret | 02½ | 02¾ | .... | 02⅞ | 02¼ | 02⅜ | .... | .... | .... | .... | 02⅝ | 02¾ | 5000 |
| Margery | .... | .... | .... | 04 | .... | .... | 03¼ | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Maria A. | 04⅛ | 04¾ | 04⅛ | 04½ | 04 | 04⅛ | .... | 04¼ | .... | .... | .... | 04¼ | 15000 |
| Mariposa | 06 | 06⅝ | 06 | 06½ | 06¼ | 06⅜ | 06 | 06⅝ | .... | .... | 06⅛ | 06½ | 15000 |
| Midway | 06⅝ | 05⅞ | .... | 06 | .... | 06 | 05½ | 06 | .... | .... | 05½ | 05¾ | 2000 |
| Missouri | 04⅝ | 04½ | 04¼ | 04⅝ | 04¼ | 04⅝ | 04¼ | 04⅜ | .... | .... | 04¾ | 04⅝ | 16000 |
| M. J. T. | 04¾ | .... | 04¼ | 04¾ | 04½ | 04⅝ | 04½ | 04⅝ | .... | .... | 04⅝ | 04⅝ | 65500 |
| Mobile | 03⅞ | 03⅝ | 03½ | 03⅝ | 03½ | 03⅝ | 03½ | 03⅝ | .... | .... | 03⅝ | 03⅝ | 2000 |
| Mollie Dwyre | 05⅛ | 06¼ | 05¾ | 05¼ | 05⅝ | 05½ | 05¼ | 05½ | .... | .... | 05 | 05¼ | 73000 |
| Morning Star | 04¼ | 04½ | 04¾ | 04½ | 04¼ | 04½ | 04¼ | 04½ | .... | .... | 04⅝ | 04½ | 7000 |
| Nellie V. | 07⅜ | 07¾ | 07½ | 07¾ | 07⅞ | 08 | 07¾ | 08¾ | .... | .... | 07⅞ | 08 | 12000 |

NewspaperARCHIVE.com
NewspaperARCHIVE.com

lease to Spratt Brothers They were only three days in putting up their machinery, and it was working smoothly yesterday They expect to get out a shipment soon, as Leesee Milliken left much ore standing.

A new shaft has been started in the middle of the Maggie claim by the owners Morrell, Smith & Co and has already attained a depth of 40 feet A new shaft house and hoisting plant will be installed and the foundation for the plant is being made ready The operators expect to cut the dip of the vein which was opened in the old shaft and from which some good assays were obtained It is the intention to put the shaft down to 400 feet before any lateral work has commenced

A station is being cut at the 800-foot level of the Legal Tender the sinking having been completed to that depth

The Eclipse Co. is crosscutting and drifting in four directions at a depth of 350 feet Occasional rich assays are had in the course of drifting, the latest sample having returned better than $4 000 to the ton

Work has been resumed on the Doctor mine after a suspension of operations for four or five days owing to bad air in lower levels

John Barbee who has a lease on the Columbia put a force of men to work Tuesday on the Beacon Hill Ajax property between Guyot and Beacon hills Barbee & McDonald lately secured the control of the company from J R McKinnie and associates, and an extensive plan of development work will be followed out on the heretofore much neglected property. The property is exceptionally well located, lying as it does between the Columbia and the Katinka groups. The Mary McKinney rich shoot was opened up not long ago in B. Ross' lease on the Republic claim of the Mary McKinney on Guyot hill, and the Beacon Hill Ajax will be explored for the extension of this shoot

Work was resumed yesterday morning by the Bonanza Leasing company in both shafts on the Kentucky Bell claim, on Raven hill In sinking the north shaft on the property a good vein carrying values was encountered and a drift will be run from the bottom, 200 feet from the surface, to intersect it at that depth. From the 125-foot level in the south shaft, another drift will be started in the same direction for the purpose of encountering the ore shoot at that point

Two new 80-horse power boilers have been received on the property of the Mary McKinney company and will be installed at once. A duplex sinker is to be put in the shaft as soon as the boilers are ready for use and relieve the two Cameron pumps which are now in use. Several months ago the vein was cut at the depth of 500 feet in this property, and although two or three times the level has been unwatered the flow of water which came into it when the vein was tapped was more than the equipment of the mine could contend with. The installation of the new boilers and sinker will enable the bottom level to be unwatered and allow the cage to be operated to that depth. The production of the mine is being made in and above the 400-foot level where the ore bodies are still averaging four ounces in gold to the ton The mine is maintaining an output of 75 tons a day.

It was reported in town Monday that the Woods Investment company, which has the lease on the May Belle claim of the Cripple Creek Gold Exploration company, had decided to put down an entirely new shaft on the claim for the purpose of opening the Jack claim Instead of going into the shaft, which was already started on the property, they decided to start an entirely new one and in trenching a vein has just been discovered which gives great promise for one so near the surface The quartz matter which the vein carries gives assays of $6 in gold to the ton and with this encouragement, the company will sink a shaft on the vein at once to determine what it is good for at a depth They had anticipated such a discovery, and are prepared in every way for the expeditious sinking of a comfortable shaft

Commonwealth, selling at 9½, was a feature of the market Friday This stock has been listed on the exchange for some time, but was never a trader to speak of, but now it has sprung into prominence, and the cause is—St. Thomas That stock has put vim into the market in the past few days, being in itself an interesting trader, although it was weak yesterday, and causing Little Puck shares to become very active

It is stated that if St Thomas is going to get the Mabel M vein, the Home claim must get it too, although it may take some little studying of the map to make this clear

It is learned however that the lessee on the Home claim of the Commonwealth, which adjoins the St. Thomas, has been opening up very good ore for some time, but what everybody has kept very mum about it, and that only excitement over St Thomas has forced the property to the front

The lessee is understood to be working at something like 180 feet from the surface, at which point he crosscut to the large dike which traverses the claim and that he has been getting good values

It cannot be corroborated by the officers of the company, who disclaim knowledge of any strike on the property, but the fact that the stock was so strong Friday points very clearly to the conclusion that either there is a certainty of the company's getting the big vein, or that good ore has been opened up

The proximity of the company's ground to the scene of so much activity around the Arequa townsite would also enhance the value of the stock The company's holdings are quite extensive; six acres near and in Arequa, claims on Squaw mountain and Galena hill, and also the Harold fraction on Battle mountain which it recently purchased.

The Esmeere M and L Co, operating block No. 14 of the Cameron townsite is sinking rapidly on the ore body that was uncovered at a depth of 24 feet The shaft will be immediately run about 50 or 60 feet deeper where development work on an extensive scale will be commenced in drifts on the ore body The ore body is about four feet wide; the greater part of it running a little better than one ounce, while a streak on the foot wall carries values of better than three ounces in gold to the ton.

Geroge Wrockloff, leasing on the Burns of the Acacia Co., has opened up one of the bonanza shoots of the camp While prospecting at the 300 foot level a split in the main dike was followed for a short distance and a four-foot ore body encountered, which assays 20 ounces across the entire breast Just how long this extremely high grade ore will hold out is not definitely known, although the shoot has been opened for eight feet. The ore is characteristically the same as that which has been opened up before in this lease but extremely rich. A carload of ore was shipped today and another one will be sent out tomorrow, both of which are expected to return excellent values. A carload of the high grade ore from the new

is understood that very satisfactory results have been obtained.

Returns have just been received at the offices of the Fauntleroy Gold Mining company in this city of a trial shipment which was recently sent out from the recent strike at the depth of 300 feet in the property. The consignment consisted of one car which returned values of $34.80 in gold to the ton. The recent developments on the property have been very satisfactory, indicating that the ore body is continuous, and a contract for 300 feet of drifting was recently let. A second shipment is being saved

Regular shipments of milling grade ore are being made from the Isabella. The first part of the week a consignment of eight carloads was made.

Arrangements are being made for an increased production from the White lease on the Trachyte. Shipments at present average about 50 tons of $50 ore. The ore in the first level is showing an improvement in value and the lessees expect to cut the shoot in the second level in the next few days.

A shipment of 20 tons of four-ounce ore is ready to go out from the Walker lease on block 8 of the Vindicator.

The Steelesmith lease on the Findley closed a shipment of 75 tons in two grades, milling ore worth about $40 and smelting grade at $100 to the ton

Two carloads of two-ounce ore was sent out this week from J S. Murphy's lease on the Free Coinage.

A shipment of high grade ore is ready to go out from the Zenobia. Letenere and Ritter, the lessees, are making a steady production of two grades of ore, running $40 and $200 to the ton Forty tons of two ounce ore went out Thursday.

A steady production is now being made from the Stone lease of the Ironclad Average two-ounce ore is being shipped at the rate of about three carloads per week High grade ore from a six-inch streak that assays $500 to the ton is being sacked separately as the work progresses

The Marie Leasing company yesterday sent out 20 tons of ore that will run close to $.00 to the ton. The ore was saved in drifting north on the dike in the 550-foot level. An ore body that varies in width but runs from $70 to $100 to the ton is being followed and stoping will soon be commenced The drift is being run to the north end line before any active production is commenced.

A shipment of 300 tons of ore that will return between one and two ounces is being sent out from Potvin and Vanes' lease on the Christmas. The product on for the month will be close to 1,200 tons of this grace of ore

F. T. Osgood leasing on the Victor mine, is averaging nearly 100 tons of milling grade ore per day. Nine carloads were closed Thursday.

A shipment of about 25 tons of smelting grade ore was sent out Monday from the tunnel level of the Bonanza King. The ore in the main working shaft has been cleaned up, and according to the terms of the lease the Freeport and Cripple Creek G. M. Co., were not permitted to go below the 300-foot level.

Lessee Glenn on the Uncle Sam of the Blanche company sent out two carloads of average $30 ore Tuesday.

Lessee Kellum, operating the Sunshine claim of the company of the same name, and the Anna Bell claim of the Sedan company, is still saving good ore

are expecting to get into some of the ore that is creating a little stir on the Mattie Williams of the Sunshine Co

A lease has just been granted on the Australia claim, located on the west slope of Beacon hill, to E. H. Crawford who formerly had a lease on the Katinka. His lease is in the Columbia tunnel, which has produced a large amount of ore, and he expects to be able to begin shipping soon. Judge Burris, who has a lease on both the Australia and Little May claims, in the surface workings, is shipping ore of smelting grade from two veins, one 4 feet west of the shaft and the other east a distance of 60 feet.

A deal was closed up in this city Friday by which Mr. Frank H. Pettingell disposed of his entire stock holdings in the Clyde company

The corporation owns the Clyde claim, on Battle mountain, an excellently located prospect which has been well equipped and energetically prospected and developed. Mr. Pettingell owned a large block of the stock and sold it out on a basis of $200,000 for the entire capitalization. He has resigned from the positions of vice president and general manager, which he held, but will remain as a director of the company until certain conditions are complied with.

Mr. J. M. Johnson will take up the management of the property and is now on the ground for that purpose The company intends to continue the extensive development work already outlined and started upon.

## [illegible] CORPORATIONS

Matters of interest recorded of corporations operating in the Cripple Creek district will be found in the following paragraphs.

The annual meeting of the Bob Lee company has been called for Jan. 7 1901, the books closing for the transfer of stock two days previous. Besides the routine business the question of increasing the capitalization to 2,000 000 shares will be taken up and probably adopted. This increase is proposed for the purpose of raising funds to enable the company to prosecute work on the Tenderfoot hill property, where lessees have done only insignificant scratching during the past year.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cripple Creek Consolidated company has been called to meet in room 30, Hagerman building, Dec. 3 The books for the transfer of stock close on Nov. 26. It is expected that only the routine business, election of directors, etc., will be taken up. The company is still crosscutting on the Florence claim and may have some news for the stockholders when they come together.

That the Wilson Creek knot was not all unsnarled with the formation of a new company is exemplified by two notices which are just at hand. One is to the effect that the secretary of the interior has denied the application of the Wilson Creek company for a patent on the Minnie Bell lode. A protest to the issuance of the patent was filed by R. P. Russell, and the secretary of the interior says in his decision: "Entry cannot be allowed on the present showing upon the application of the Wilson Creek company for patent to the Minnie Bell claim."

Another evidence of the trouble brewing is the news which comes from Cripple Creek to the effect that a suit would probably be filed Saturday to revoke the deal whereby the Independence Consolidated company came into the possession of the property of the Independence T. and M. company, and

## MONUMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie have moved their household goods and stock of millinery to Colorado Springs where they expect to reside.

Mrs. Peterson returned from Colorado Springs on Tueseday.

Misses Bessie and Maggie Curtis were visitors at the David Guire ranch on Sunday.

On Tuesday night November 20 Miss Katie Whalen celebrated her birthday by entertaining a number of her friends at her home.

Mrs. Ephriam Myers and daughter Harriet have returned from Colorado Springs.

Mr. Lierd is again in Monument looking after his business interests in this place.

Mr. Isaac Gutshall of Table Rock is in Denver looking after the tent and awning business in the absence of his son in the east and south.

A heavy snow fell on Monday night.

Mrs. W. L. Miller returned on Thursday from Emporia, Kansas, where she has been visiting relatives.

The terrific "chinook" of Tuesday night and Wednesday made havic with chimnews, stove pipe, window glass, fences and telegraph poles. Houses were unroofed and the town property is in need of repair. The railroads are never slow to repair damages to their property and a full force was sent to Monument and the wires were soon in working order.

Several days passed at the Elliott residence without the usual fire in cooking range and heaters in consequence of the damage done to the flues by the wind storm of Wednesday.

Miss Clara Catchpole is employed in Colorado Springs.

Mrs. H. Ford will spend Thanksgiving at the Curtis ranch east of town.

Improvements at the John Anderson ranch are about completed. Mr. Bean is doing the work.

The Women's association met at the parsonage on Thursday last. Subject, Korea. The ladies present were also engaged in work on a quilt to be sold for the benefit of the Sunday school.

Mr. Stonebeck drove in from Table Rock on Wednesday through the sand storm to assist in doing some work at the parsonage, but was unable to work on account of the weather.

Mrs. Triggs, accompanied by one of the sisters, returned from the St. Francis hospital on Sunday morning much improved in health.

Richard Gwillim of Colorado Springs was on the Divide on Sunday.

Mr. Samuel Hills called at the parsonage with a load of hay on Saturday.

Miss Lena Walker is convalescing under the care of Dr. McConnell.

Dr. William Boyle will preach the Thanksgiving sermon at Table Rock on Thursday at 11 o'clock a. m.

There will be public exercises at the school house on Wednesday afternoon, November 28. Parents and friends are cordially invited to be present and manifest their interest in the welfare of the school.

On last Sunday there was preaching service morning and evening in town, also at Palmer Lake at 3 o'clock p. m. by Dr. Boyle.

Miss Harriet Ballou has returned from the extended visit to relatives in Ellsworth, Kansas.

The usual ball at Woodman hall on Thanksgiving night. Supper served at Dr. Rupp's.

Lost, strayed or stolen from Monument a 3-year-old donkey with brand on right hind quarter. If found please return to the parsonage.

Thanksgiving supper will be served in Rupp's restaurant from 12 to 2 o'clock on Thursday.

There will be a "Thimble" party at the parsonage on Friday from 2 to 5 o'clock p. m. All ladies of the church and congregation are invited.

Allin Brothers shipped several car loads [illegible]

is useless to say that it will be a "swell" affair.

Mr. T. S. Barnett the C. and S. agent expects to leave in a day or two for his old home in Illinois where he will visit till after the holidays.

Mr. J. H. Shemwell was in Colorado Springs Saturday.

Mrs. J. T. Alexander and Mrs. F. M. D. Hill were in Colorado Springs.

Spurgeon Kelly who has been spending the summer near Glenwood Springs returned Tuesday and is visiting his mother and brothers and sisters.

Mrs. Ida Garret spent Saturday and Sunday visiting friends in Colorado Springs.

Dr. and Mrs. F. M. D. Hill gave an elegant turkey dinner to a few friends Sunday.

Mr. C. A. Dennis spent Sunday in Colorado Springs.

Miss Veva Loomis was in Colorado Springs Saturday.

The wind storm Wednesday did considerable damage. It blew over several outbuildings, tore the stairs off the school house and tore up things generally.

## GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS.

Mr. W. R. Shoup is stopping a while at the Falls now.

Miss Carrie Small, superintendent of nurses in the Chicago hospital, spent Sunday visiting Mrs. Shoup. She was here about eight years ago and says the place is as beautiful as ever.

Miss Reba and Master Harold Shoup, of Colorado Springs, were visiting their grandmother a few hours Sunday.

Mr. Percy Reynolds spent a few days visiting his mother in Manitou last week.

## BIJOU BASIN.

Miss Mary McCormack, of Colorado Springs, visited her mother last Sunday.

Mr. John Baxter is anxious to buy quite a number of brown Leghorn chickens.

It is expected that Sidney church will have a new minister soon. The church elected delegates to conference last Sunday.

Mr. George Blakely and family visited at Mr. I. R. Keller's the first of the week.

The Basin cheese factory people have been taking advantage of the good weather and are pushing the work on the building. Mr. Moore and Mr. Capell, who have the work in charge are boarding with Mrs. S. W. Dowling. If this new enterprise is a success it will be a great advantage to the Basin people and surrounding country.

Messrs. Lorenzo Cady and S. E. Markle transacted business in Peyton Monday.

There was a criminal slander case set before Squire Williams on Monday, the 19th. It was brought by Hungarian people against others of the same nationality, but was dismissed without trial, as the statutes did not cover the case as charged. Mr. Henry Jameson, constable of Bijou Basin, served the papers.

Dennis Jameson was in the Basin Thursday. He returned to Colorado Springs where he will assist his parents in keeping a restaurant.

School report for November: Enrollment for the month, 12; number of days school was taught (not including holidays), 19; average daily attendance, 9; total tardiness, 30; number of visits by parents of pupils, 1; number of grades in school, 5; number of classes in school, 6; total number of recitations daily, 31; number of pupils taking monthly examinations, 6.

## PEYTON.

Mr. F. E. Taylor of the Pleasant Prairie [illegible]

ly-looking than the man himself, seeing the difficulty, hastily drew from her own pocket a soiled and ragged handkerchief, from a knotted corner of which she took three cents and passed them over to her distressed fellow-passenger, saying, simply, "There, take that." While others in the car doubtless had their generous impulses stirred by the sight, she, the very poorest of them all was the quickest to give.—(Leslie's Weekly.

## EASTERN MARKETS

### New York Stocks.

New York, Nov. 27.—Selling to take profit again overcame the market today and the general level of stock prices is lower than it was last night. The day's net changes, which are fractions except in a few stocks, gives no idea of the wide movement of prices during the day nor of the notable strength shown at times by a few stocks. This is due to the fact that the market was generally strong in the early dealings and was only carried below last night's level by a very sharp reaction which also reduced the gains of the strong stocks. The notably strong points included the American Smelting stocks.

Large buying continued of Southern Pacific preferred and rumors continued of a coming dividend and a solution of the voting trust. This was about the only stock, except Denver and Rio Grande, of yesterday's strong group which held out today. The American Smelting stocks rose 2¾ and 1⅝ for the common and preferred on talk of the absorption of the principal competing interest. During the early part of the day while the general market was strong the steel and copper stocks were weak. The steel stocks showed a disposition to rally, especially Steel and Wire which got above 41 at one time. The stock closed unchanged. Amalgamated Copper was very heavily sold and late in the day fell to 91⅜ and closed with a net loss of ¾.

The general reaction in the market was not accompanied by any unfavorable development in the general conditions but was owing to disappointment of some speculative expectations. The principal of these was that today's London exchange settlement would develop a very heavy short interest in Americans and that London sold stocks here for the new account. Another speculative assumption was that Chicago and the west had been prevented yesterday by the interruption of wire communications from buying stocks very largely but the opportunity of today was not taken advantage of.

Conditions in the money market continue very easy, in spite of the gain by the sub-treasury from the banks on routine operations and the approach of the monthly settlement period which usually makes demands on the money market. The action of the money and exchange markets in response to London's operations in stocks suggests that London's speculative operations here are being carried with local money market facilities. Thus today's selling by London had no effect on the exchange market which was lower in spite of the higher money rate in London. The easier tendency of local money might be due to the release of funds caused by the London liquidation.

The bond market was active and prices higher. Total sales, par value, $3,075,000.

United States 3s declined ¼ and the new and old 4s advanced ¼ on the last call.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atchison | 33⅝ | So. Ry. | 17½ |
| do pfd | 83½ | do pfd | 66⅞ |
| B. and O. | 81½ | T. and P. | 19⅝ |
| Can. Pac. | 87 | U. P. | 72¼ |
| Can. So. | 55½ | do pfd | 81½ |
| Cent. Pac. | .... | Wabash | 8 |
| C. and O. | 35¾ | do pfd | 20⅞ |
| C. G. W. | 14⅝ | W. and L. E. | 10⅝ |
| C. B. and Q | 136⅝ | do 2nd pfd | 23¼ |
| C. I. and L. | 23 | Wis. Cent. | 11 |
| do pfd | 57⅜ | Adams Ex. | 128 |
| C. and E. Ill. | 97½ | Amer. Ex. | 162 |
| C. and N. | 168 | U. S. Ex. | 48 |
| C. R. I. P. | 116¼ | Wells Fargo | 130 |
| C. C. C. S. L. | 66¼ | Am. Cot. Oil | 31¼ |
| Colo. So. | 7⅝ | do pfd | 91 |
| do 1st pfd | 42½ | Am. Malting | 4⅞ |
| do 2nd pfd | 17⅝ | do pfd | 23 |
| D. and I. | 117 | A. S. and R. | 61¼ |
| D. L. and W. | 182 | do pfd | 96¼ |
| D. and R. G. | 24⅝ | [illegible] | [illegible] |

## [illegible] STOCKS

The Gazette is the only newspaper in Colorado with its own private wire to the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association.

Colorado Springs, Nov. 27.—The market today on the Colorado Springs mining stock exchange was somewhat better than it was yesterday both as regards trading and prices. The latter were especially better, the mines strengthening up very noticeably, and many good prospects being in excellent demand at stronger prices. Taken as a whole the market is a subject for congratulation. With as little outside support as it is getting at the present time, its condition is a good testimonial of the faith which local operators and investors have in Cripple Creek, and this notwithstanding the many discouraging reports which are sent out about Stratton's Independence, and which would have a very clear right to depress prices on the local exchange, as well as the price of Stratton's Independence shares—the latter have sold down from $15 to $5.

In the mines list Argentum-Juniata sold at 27, and Anaconda was a good trader, closing firm at 51, while Butterfly-Terrible was a trader to the amount of 5,000 shares at 22½. Elkton sold as high as 1.89 but closed ½ lower. Eclipse Consolidated was a very lively trader and closed at 10⅝, having sold, however, as high as 10⅞ regular. Sedan furnished the sensation of the trading, selling up to 9, the highest yet under very heavy trading. Beacon Hill-Ajax was a lively trader, but sold fractionally lower at 6⅝. Alert sold quite heavily at 15. It cannot be learned what causes this decided weakness. Isabella closed at 68. Zoe sold down to 11⅝.

The trading for the day amounted to 1,163,319 shares, of which the cash value was $103,081.87.

### MINES.

| Stocks— | Bid | Ask | Sales |
|---|---|---|---|
| Argentum-J. | 26 | 27½ | 2000 |
| Anaconda | 50½ | 51 | 7000 |
| Big Four | 3⅛ | .... | .... |
| Black Bell | 13 | 14 | .... |
| Butterfly-T. | 22 | 23 | 5000 |
| C. C. Con. | 13⅜ | 13⅞ | .... |
| Coriolanus | 20 | 21 | .... |
| Dante | 10 | 10½ | 1000 |
| Elkton Con. | 1.88 | 1.89 | 5222 |
| El Paso Gold | 42 | 42¾ | .... |
| Findley | 14⅜ | 14½ | 3000 |
| Gold Dollar | 24¾ | 24⅞ | 22500 |
| Golden Fleece | 19 | .... | .... |
| Ingham Con. | 20⅝ | 21¼ | 1000 |
| Isabella | 68 | 68½ | 5400 |
| Jack Pot | 59 | 59½ | 1179 |
| Lexington | 14½ | 14⅝ | 4000 |
| Mater | 17½ | .... | .... |
| Mollie Gibson | 23½ | 26 | .... |
| Montreal | 5 | 5½ | .... |
| Moon-Anchor | 33 | 35 | 5400 |
| Orphan | .... | 18 | .... |
| Pharmacist Con. | 10⅜ | 10⅝ | 17500 |
| Pinnacle | .... | 19⅜ | 2000 |
| Portland | 3.37½ | 3.40 | 3500 |
| Prince Albert | 6⅞ | 7 | 6000 |
| Union | .... | 5 | .... |
| Vindicator | 1.33 | 1.37½ | .... |
| Work | 26¼ | 26⅜ | 1500 |
| Zenobia | 12 | 12½ | .... |

### PROSPECTS.

| Stocks— | Bid | Ask | Sales |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alamo | 11⅝ | 12 | .... |
| Alert | 15 | .... | 30000 |
| Anchor | .... | 5⅜ | .... |
| Antelope | 2½ | 2⅞ | .... |
| Arrow | 4⅜ | 4⅝ | 1000 |
| B. H.-Ajax | 6⅝ | 6⅞ | 53000 |
| Big Dick | 1½ | 3½ | .... |
| Bonnie Nell | 7½ | .... | 1000 |
| Bonzai | 4⅞ | 5 | 11000 |
| Cable Cons. | 4 | .... | .... |
| Cadillac | 2½ | 2⅞ | .... |
| C. C. Columbia | 11⅝ | 11¾ | 16000 |
| C. C. G. Ex. | 14 | .... | .... |
| C. C. and Georgetown | .... | .... | .... |
| Centra Con. | 7⅝ | 8 | 15000 |
| Champion | 7⅝ | 7⅞ | 5000 |
| Chicolo | 3 | 3½ | .... |
| C. O. D. | 4 | 10 | .... |

### UNLISTED—Continued.

| Stocks— | Bid | Ask | Sales |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reno | 4⅜ | 4½ | 2000 |
| Republic | 6¼ | 6⅝ | 4000 |
| Rocky Mt. | 5⅛ | 5⅝ | .... |
| Sacramento | .... | 3 | .... |
| Sedan | 8¾ | 8⅞ | 183500 |
| Shannon | 2⅝ | 2¾ | 9000 |
| Silver State | 2⅛ | 2⅜ | 2000 |
| Theresa | .... | 7⅛ | .... |
| Virginia M. | 9 | 9¼ | .... |

## SEPARATE SALES

### MINES.

Dante, 1000 at 10½.

Elkton Con., 122 at $1.86, 1000 at $1.88, 2600 at $1.88½.

Gold Dollar, 7000 at 24½, (B 30), 3000 at 25, 6000 at 24⅞, 2500 at 25.

Ingham Con., 1000 at 21.

Isabella, 700 at 69, 500 at 68½, (cash), 500 at 68½, 500 at 68⅜, 500 at 68½, 500 at 68⅝.

Jack Pot, 79 at 59½, 1000 at 59.

Lexington, 1000 at 14⅝, 2000 at 14½.

Moon-Anchor, 5400 at 35.

Pharmacist Con., 7500 at 10½.

Pinnacle, 2000 at 19¼.

Portland, 100 at $3.37, 1500 at $3.38, 500 at $3.37½, 500 at $3.37, 500 at $3.37½, 500 at $3.37½.

Prince Albert, 1000 at 7.

Work, 1000 at 26½.

### PROSPECTS.

Alert, 30,000 at 15.

Arrow, 1000 at 4½.

B. H. Ajax, 3000 at 6½, 1000 at 6⅝, 5000 at 6¾, 4000 at 6⅞, 11,000 at 6⅜.

Bonnie Nell, 1000 at 8.

Bonzai, 10,000 at 5.

C. C. Columbia, 12,000 at 12.

Centra Con., 5000 at 7⅞, (B 30), 5000 at 7¾, 5000 at 7⅞.

Champion, 1000 at 7⅝, 1000 at 7⅜.

Commonwealth, 2000 at 9¾, (B 30), 2000 at 9⅝, 7000 at 9½.

Currency, 1000 at 7¼.

Easter Bell, 1000 at 5¼, (B 30), 7000 at 5.

Eclipse Con., 1000 at 10¼, 6000 at 10⅜, 1000 at 10⅞, (S 30), 3000 at 10⅞.

Fauntleroy, 5400 at 3⅞.

Gold Hill, 3000 at 3⅜.

Hayden Gold, 1000 at 2⅛.

Jolly Jane, 2000 at 8.

Kitty, 1000 at 2⅝.

Little Bessie, 7000 at 4.

Little Joan, 5000 at 6.

Little Nell, 5000 at 8.

Little Puck, 1000 at 13⅜, 2000 at 13⅝, 6000 at 13⅞.

Magnet Rock, 1000 at 4⅜.

Maria A., 2000 at 4⅛, 1000 at 4⅜.

Missouri, 4000 at 4⅝.

Mollie Dwyre, 2000 at 5⅛, 500 at 5¼.

Nellie V., 1000 at 8½, 3000 at 8⅝.

O. K., 1000 at 3⅜.

Pelican, 6000 at 2⅝.

Princess Gold, 3000 at 5⅛.

Pythias, 11,000 at 4⅞.

Robert Burns, 1000 at 5¼.

Rose Maud, 3000 at 9.

Rose Nicol, 3000 at 12.

Trachyte, 1000 at 6.

### UNLISTED.

Acacia, 3300 at 39½, 2000 at 39¼, 5000 at 39, 1000 at 40, (B 30).

American Con., 1000 at 7⅝.

Battle Mt. Con., 2000 at 21.

Bob Lee, 2000 at 4⅞.

Buckhorn, 1000 at 5⅛.

C. C. and M., 5000 at 11.

Emma Armee, 1000 at 2⅛.

Ernestine, 12,000 at 2⅜, 1000 at 2⅛, 21,000 at 2¼.

Golden Eagle, 11,000 at 4⅜.

Gold King, 500 at $1.02, 500 at $1.01, 15 at 95.

Gold Sovereign, 1000 at 9¼.

Humboldt, 1000 at 4⅝, 1000 at 4⅝.

Kentucky, 2000 at 4⅞, 1000 at 5.

Kimberly, 2000 at 13⅛.

Mountain Beauty, 5000 at 8.

National, 2000 at 9⅝.

Ramona, 1000 at 8⅝.

### UNLISTED.

Acacia, 500 at 39, 5500 at 38, 5000 at 37⅞, 2000 at 37⅞, 1000 at 37⅞, 1000 at 37⅞, (S 30), 10,000 at 37, 1000 at 37, (S 30).

Aola, 1000 at 5¾ (B 30).

Blue Bell, 2000 at 14½.

C. C. and M., 2000 at 10¾.

C. K. and N., 1000 at 3.

Col.-Vic., 3000 at 13.

Copper Mt., 5000 at 3¾, 5000 at 3⅞, (B 30).

Damon, 4000 at 16, 2000 at 16¼, (B 30).

Ernestine, 11,000 at 2½, 1000 at 2¼, 8000 at 2⅜, 24,000 at 2¼.

Golden Eagle, 2000 at 4½, 2000 at 4⅜.

Gold King, 1000 at $1.02, 5000 at $1.01½.

Gold Sovereign, 3000 at 9¼, 1000 at 9⅝.

Gould, 2000 at 33, 1000 at 33¼, (B 30).

Kimberly, 3000 at 13¼.

Mountain Beauty, 120 at 8.

Mt. Rosa, 500 at 50.

Mutual, 3000 at 6.

Ramona, 2000 at 8⅝.

Rattler, 2000 at 5⅞, 1000 at 6, (B30).

Reno, 2000 at 4⅜.

Sedan, 500 at 8½, 5000 at 8⅝, 2000 at 8⅞, 25,000 at 8⅝, (S 30), 9000 at 8⅞, 14,000 at 8⅞, (S 30), 23,000 at 8⅞, 6000 at 8⅞, (S 30), 36,000 at 9.

Shannon, 6000 at 2⅝.

Silver State, 1000 at 2⅛.

### PIT CALL.

Big Four, 7000 at 2¼.

Colonial Dames, 5000 at 3.

Defender, 5000 at 008.

Dead Shot, 8000 at 3½, 2000 at 3⅜.

Gold Knob, 1000 at 13½.

King Gold, 3000 at 1⅞, 2000 at 2.

L. C. D., 1000 at 3, 1000 at 3⅛.

Lucrative, 1000 at 8, 7500 at 7⅞, 2000 at 7⅞.

Modoc, 500 at 86½.

Maroon T., 1000 at 3½.

Mary Cashen, 1000 at 12¼.

Provident, 2000 at 3½.

Volcano, 3000 at 5½.

Zoe, 1000 at 12½, 2000 at 12¼, 1000 at 12¼, (B 30), 1000 at 12¼, 6000 at 12, 7000, at 12¼, (B 30), 9000 at 12, (B 30), 1000 at 12, 1000 at 11⅞, 1000 at 11¾, 8000 at 11¾, (S 30), 1000 at 11⅞, (S 30).

## ANNUAL REPORT OF KIMBERLY

The report of the president and general manager of the Kimberly Gold Mining company, which was presented at the annual stock holders' meeting is printed below. The meeting was held Monday afternoon, and the following directors were elected: George Bernard, Phil S. Delany, T. C. Delany, S. S. Bernard and J. W. Mahoney. Of these George Bernard was elected president, Phil S. Delany, vice president, and S. S. Bernard, secretary and treasurer. J. M. Jordan will be the assistant secretary and treasurer. Nothing else of importance came up at the meeting.

Following is the report:

President and general manager's report to the stockholders of Kimberly Gold Mining company:

I beg leave to submit to the stockholders of this company in annual meeting assembled, the folloing report:

Block 1. The shaft on this block is 350 feet deep. At a depth of about 330 feet a drift is being run in a northeastern direction from the shaft on what is known as the El Paso vein and which shows this vein at this point to stand perpendicular. This drift is being run on a small vein of sylvanite ore, which I feel confident will soon widen into a good size body of mineral.

At the same depth, a cross-cut was run east 94 feet, disclosing what is known as the Tillery vein, and an upraise at this point 50 feet on the vein shows it to be perpendicular, and running a little east of north exposing about 18 inches of mineral of a value of $60 per ton.

Mr. James Trueman, the lessee, has about 12 tons of $60 ore ready for shipment.

Block 2. At the expiration of A. A. Brownlee's lease on this block it was re- [illegible] famous El Paso vein and almost 1,000 feet of the equally famous Tillery vein. Indeed, we may say truthfully, that the future of the Kimberly Gold Ming company never looked brighter.

Respectfully submitted.

Phil S. Delany, President.

By W. A. Delany, General Manager.

## LEGAL NOTICES

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior,
Land Office at Pueblo, Colo.,
November 24, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the district court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 5, 1901, viz: James H. Fishback, of Calhan, Colo., H. E., 9770; for the S. ½ S.E. ¼ Sec. 19, and S. ½ S.W. ¼ Sec. 20, Tp. 13 S, R. 62 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Foss, of Colorado Springs, Colo.; Oscar F. Dickson, of Calhan, Colo.; Edward J. Morland, of Peyton, Colo.; Daisy B. Neely, of Calhan, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of district court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 5, 1901, viz: Benjamin F. Powell, of Surber, Colo., H. E. 8299; for the S.W. ¼ Sec. 13, Tp. 13 S., R. 63 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Reason F. Curns, Clark R. Hutchinson, Hugh A. Hickman and Robert W. Small, all of Surber, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that Omer Palmer, of Roswell, Colo., has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the clerk of district court at his office in Colorado Springs, Colo., on the 5th day of January, 1901, on timber culture application No. 4018, for the S.E. ¼ Sec. 34, Tp. 14 S., R. 63 W.

He names as witnesses: David T. Cuthbert, of Falcon, Colo.; William W. Emery, of Ellicott, Colo.; George W. Custer and Rollo H. Custer, of Colorado Springs, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that Emma F. Palmer, formerly Emma F. Norton, of Roswell, Colo., has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the clerk of district court at his office in Colorado Springs, Colo., on the 5th day of January, 1901, on timber culture application No. 4017 for the S.W. ¼ Sec. 26, Tp. 14 S., R. 63 W.

She names as witnesses: David T. Cuthbert, of Falcon Colo.; William W. Emery, of Ellicott, Colo.; George W. Custer and Rollo H. Custer, of Colorado Springs, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of district court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 5, 1901, viz: Grant Goodwin, of Husted, Colo., H. E. 8682; for the N. ½ S.E. ¼ Sec. 1, Tp. 12 S., R. 67 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Henry B. Walker, Elijah P. McAlroy, Benjamin Walker and David A. McAlroy, all of Husted, Colo.

J. R. Gordon,
Register.

First insertion, Nov. 28, 1900.
Last insertion, Jan. 2, 1901.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior.
Land Office at Pueblo, Colo.,
November 24, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Pueblo, Colo., on January 12, 1901, viz: David E. Watkins, H. E. 8543; for the N.W. ¼ Sec. 27, Tp. 11 S., R. 60 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: W. Pond, J. U. Watkins, Mike Caren, B. E. Watkins, all of Ramah, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in sup- [illegible]

in Book 19, Page 196, as to the Annie E. lode, and Book 19, Page 194, as to the Minnie Louise lode.

J. R. Gordon,
Register.

First publication Oct. 17, 1900.
Last publication December 12, 1900.

### NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of Frank E. Kimball, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday the 24th day of December, A. D. 1900, being one of the regular days of the November term of the County Court of El Paso County, in the State of Colorado, I James M. Ellison, administrator of said estate, will appear before the Judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, Nov. 13, 1900.

JAMES M. ELLISON,
Administrator of the estate of Frank E. Kimball, deceased.

First publication, November 21, 1900.
Last publication, December 12, 1900.

### NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of Christopher C. Vaughn, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday the 17th day of December, A. D. 1900, being one of the regular days of the November term of the County Court of El Paso County, in the State of Colorado, I, Stella M. Vaughn, administratrix of said estate, will appear before the Judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administratrix, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administratrix. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, Nov. 17, 1900.

STELLA M. VAUGHN,
Administratrix of the estate of Christopher C. Vaughn, deceased.

First Insertion November 21, 1900.
Last Insertion, December 12, 1900.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior.
Land Office at Pueblo, Colo.
Nov. 17, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of the District Court, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 4, 1901, viz: Hattie Howard, H. E. 9072, for the N. E. ¼ Sec. 9, T. 14 S., R 64 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Ida H. Anderson of Ellicott, Colo., James Frame of Amo, Colo., and Lottie Frame of Amo, Colo., and B. S. Garvin of Fountain, Colo.

J. R. GORDON,
Register.

First insertion, November 21, 1900.
Last insertion, December 26, 1900.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior.
Land Office at Pueblo, Colo.
Nov. 17, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Pueblo, Colo., on January 18, 1901, viz: Andrew G. Dovin, H. E. 8,149 for the S. W. ¼ S. E. ¼ Sec. 6, W. ½ N. E. ¼, S. E. ¼ N. W. ¼ Sec. 7, T. 11 S., R. 62 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Perbulla, Paul Harbay, George L. Polko and George Bingen, all of Calhan, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the U. S. Land Office at Pueblo, Colo., on January 18, 1901, viz: Susie Murman, H. E. 8,189, for the E. ½ N. W. ¼ Sec. 8, S. ½ S. W. ¼ Sec. 5, T. 11 S., R. 62 W.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz. John Perbulla, Paul Harbay, Andrew G. Dovin and George L. Polko, all of Calhan, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Pueblo, Colo., on January 18, 1901, viz: [illegible]

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

of cattle from Palmer Lake to Denver last week

Mayor Maddix, J. M. Judd and Frank Sherwin the committee on pipe from the town board went to Denver on Thursday and purchased the pipe for the water line extension

The ditch for water pipe in Glen Park is completed for 2000 feet. The trench is four feet deep and for the force employed shows rapid hone t work

The snow will put an end to having and threshing for the present.

A merry crowd gathered at the home of Mr and Mrs. John R Cantril of Glen Grove on November 18 in response to an invitation to dinner. Those present did ample justice to the beautiful repast After dinner the company was entertained with excellent music by Miss Nelly N Billings with songs by Master Frank Cantril and Misses Senoff and Cantril The guests were Mr and Mrs Senoff Mr and Mrs William Carlile Mr Weekley and Miss Smith George Nixon and Miss Nelly N Billings George Leonard and the Misses Senoff At a late hour the guests retired to their respective homes with pleasant memories of their host and hostess

As John Prebble was coming from Palmer Lake during the wind storm with his separator a piece of iron from the top of the separator blew off and struck him inflicting a scalp wound

Mr A H Chase has returned from Denver

Alonzo Welty who died at Cripple Creek November 26 was an old timer and resident of this vicinity

## WOODLAND PARK

The new town and mining camp of Lanter, five miles south of here is attracting considerable attention The accumulating evidence is favorable for the reality, and it may be the north side of Pike's Peak will be the heavy side after all

Attorney John R Watt, of Colorado City, was in town today looking up business matters.

Frank and Albert Townsley are pushing development work on the Kentucky with encouraging results

G. W Saunders, an old and highly respected citizen of this place, is still very sick, and has been removed to Colorado Springs for medical treatment It is hoped by his friends that the change may benefit his health

Judge Morton and Mr Weatherspoon were up from Cristola today and report work progressing rapidly on the new reduction works at that place.

New life has sprung up among the prospectors, since mineral in paying quantities has been discovered

The Hon. W E Meek is expected home about Dec. 10 from a surveying trip in Wyoming

Shooting for turkeys for Thanksgiving dinner is all the go in Woodland Park

Robert Graham has been over to the new mining camp with a wagonload of capitalists, mining experts and speculators from Cripple Creek and Colorado Springs. They all returned enthusiastic and well pleased with their investigation and report everything about Lanter City on the push

## FALCON

Mrs. J. W Tyree and son, Russel, left Saturday for Limon, where they expect to make their home temporarily Mr Tyree is employed as night operator at Limon.

Mrs. A. Stewart and Mrs D. T Cuthbert spent Wednesday in Colorado Springs. They say it was the worst storm they ever saw.

The K. of P.'s expect to give a big banquet to the members and friends Thursday, November 29 They will be assisted by the Rathbone sisters. It

ranch east of Peyton made a trip to the Springs one day last week.

Mrs Charles Georgia, once a resident of Peyton, but now of Colorado Springs, was up here recently visiting her parents, Mr and Mrs S G Aldridge

Mr. A T Clark of the Stone Ranch made a trip to Colorado Springs with a load of produce recently.

Mr Stephen G Aldridge made a special trip to Colorado Springs last week.

Mr George Patrick from the Big Sandy creek was in the city last Monday

Mrs Dudney and family, who have been occupying one of Mr Taylor's farms the past summer moved recently into the R G M company's house on the east side last week

A severe wind storm, not a cyclone visited this community on Wednesday of last week which did some damage, but no serious damage has been reported

Judge-elect D D Bemis of the Peyton justice precinct, and Mr. John Spangler were looking after business at the county seat this week

A social was given at the Fairview school house last Friday A general programme was rendered including a comedy play presented by the young people of the district which was quite interesting and entertaining and much enjoyed by those presen

## BANK CLEARINGS.

New York Nov. 23.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ended November 23, with the percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year.

| | | Inc | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | $1,479,473,341 | 26.4 | .... |
| Boston | 154,243,917 | 4 7 | .... |
| Chicago | 151,696,538 | 3.0 | ... |
| Philadelphia | 109,781,772 | 9 0 | .... |
| St. Louis | 41,196,139 | 19 7 | .. |
| Pittsburg | 37,877,076 | 18 5 | .. |
| Baltimore | 25,279,768 | 16.0 | .. |
| San Francisco | 20,891,259 | ... | 1 3 |
| Cincinnati | 16,340,100 | | 6 5 |
| Kansas City | 18,016,020 | 23 8 | .. |
| New Orleans | 16,987,975 | 31.7 | .. |
| Minneapolis | 13,623,498 | 2.8 | . |
| St Paul | 6,254,108 | 10.8 | .. |
| Omaha | 6,495,760 | 2.8 | .... |
| Denver | 4,727,501 | 7.5 | ... |
| Colorado Springs | 1,074,806 | .. | .... |
| Totals U S | $2,246,117,834 | 19 8 | .. |
| Totals outside N. Y. | 766,644,503 | 8.9 | ... |
| Canada totals | 35,409,335 | 5.3 | .. |

## STERILIZED BARBER SHOP

### A Famous Shop in the Carrollton Hotel Baltimore, Maryland.

The barber shop in the Carrollton hotel, Baltimore, sterilizes everything it uses in the shop The sterilizing is done by heat The towels, the razors, the strops, the soap, the combs and brushes are all sterilized before being used on a customer. Where there is no sterilization, have the barber use Newbro Herpicide It kills the dandruff germ, and it is an antiseptic for the scalp, and for the face after shaving. All leading barbers everywhere appreciate these potent facts about Herpicide and they use it "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect."

### The Kind Hearts of the Poor.

An incident illustrative of this self-denying spirit on the part of the very poor occurred recently under the observation of the writer. It happened in a street car. A poor, ragged fellow with a thin and emaciated face, occupied one of the seats, evidently a sufferer from consumption. When the conductor came along for the fares the man fumbled in his pockets for the change, but found only two cents of the necessary five. An excited colloquy ensued with the conductor, who naturally refused to accept the partial payment and insisted upon the whole fare under penalty of ejection from the car. At this juncture a woman sitting by, hardly less poorly clad and sickly-

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| do pfd | 76⅝ | do pfd | 17 |
| Erie | 14⅝ | A. S. H. | 29¾ |
| do 1st pfd | 40⅝ | do pfd | 76½ |
| G N, pfd | 181½ | A. S and W. | 43¼ |
| Hock Coal | 16⅝ | do pfd | 86⅝ |
| Hock Val | 39 | A. T. P. | 42⅞ |
| Ill Cent | 125 | do pfd | 88 |
| La Cent. | 20¼ | Amer. Tob | 109⅝ |
| do pfd | 46 | do pfd | 135 |
| K C P G | | Ana M Co. | 49⅝ |
| L E and W | 36½ | B R T | 73⅝ |
| do pfd | 105 | C. F. and I. | 52⅝ |
| Lake Shore | 210¼ | Con Tob | 36⅝ |
| L and N. | 53¾ | do pfd | 91 |
| Man L | 109½ | Fed Steel | 40⅝ |
| Met. St. Ry. | 172¾ | do pfd. | 75⅝ |
| Mex. Cent | 13¾ | Gen Elec. | 169 |
| M and S. L | 64 | Glucose Sugar | 55 |
| do pfd | 92 | do pfd | 102 |
| Mo Pac | 54½ | Int Paper | 23⅝ |
| M and O. | 29¾ | do pfd | 72 |
| M K and T. | 12¾ | Laclede Gas | 77½ |
| do pfd | 27¾ | Nat Biscuit | 38 |
| N J C | 147½ | do pfd | 92 |
| N. Y C | 140¾ | Nat. Lead | 20 |
| N. and W. | 42⅝ | do pfd | 92½ |
| do pfd | 80½ | Nat. Steel | 38⅝ |
| Nor Pac | 70½ | do pfd | 91½ |
| do pfd | 82¼ | N. Y. A. B. | 161 |
| O and W | 25⅝ | Nor. Amer. | 19¼ |
| O R. and N. | 42 | Pac. Coast | 57 |
| do pfd | 78 | do 1st pfd | 84 |
| Penn | 141⅞ | do 2nd pfd | 67 |
| Reading | 19¼ | Pac Mai | 44 |
| do 1st pfd | 63½ | People's Gas | 100¼ |
| do 2nd pfd | 31¼ | P. S C | 51½ |
| R G W. | 70 | do pfd | 85 |
| do pfd | 95 | Pull. Pal. Car | 198 |
| S. L S. F. | 19¾ | S. R and T. | 5⅛ |
| do 1st pfd | 74 | Sugar | 123⅝ |
| do 2nd pfd | 46¼ | do pfd | 116 |
| S. L S | 14¾ | T. C. and I. | 72 |
| do pfd | 36 | U. S Leather | 14 |
| St. Paul | 127⅞ | do pfd | 74½ |
| do pfd | 179½ | U. S Rubber | 29⅝ |
| S P. and O. | 120 | do pfd | 57 |
| So. Pac. | 43¼ | W. Union | 84 |

### Chicago Grain.

Chicago, Nov. 27.—November corn, with Phillips still in control and shorts trying in every way to get No. 2 to deliver to him before the close next Friday was the feature of the board of trade today and while not spectacular, was fairly active. For delivery this month corn sold between 49 and 51 and closed one cent higher at 50 Private elevators delivered 90,000 bushels of contract grade and of the receipts 929 cars, but 57 cars graded contract Contract stock for the week 1,151,000 bushels, show an increase of 461,000 bushels It was reported that shorts had ordered No 2 corn previously shipped to Buffalo and Montreal to be shipped back here by fast freight. The report had no effect on the market as it is doubtful that the corn can be brought here in time for delivery Friday. Phillips sold about 200,000 bushels during the session. Much of the buying was on stop loss orders from shorts.

December was firm early on light country acceptances, but during the afternoon a drive was made at it and the price fell ¾ December sold between 36⅝@¾ and 35⅞, and closed ⅝@½ down at 36.

Wheat was dull and inactive. The market opened weak, December ¼ lower at 70½@¾ on weak cables, but rallied later to 79⅝@¾ on reports of damages to the crop in the southwest. The report that the czar had died influenced considerable selling near the end of the session and December dropped sharply to 70⅝. The close was weak at 70¼. There was considerable changing of December for May 3⅝ difference

There was little change in the monotonous situation in oats.

Provisions were easier earlier on a heavy run of hogs, but rallied later on buying by an influential trader.

### New York Money.

New York, Nov. 27.—Money on call steady at 3½@4, last loan 4. Prime mercantile paper 4½@5.

Sterling exchange easier with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.84¼ for demand and at $4.81½@¾ for sixty days. Posted rates $4.82½ and $4.86½. Commercial bills $4.80¾@4.81¼.

Silver certificates 61@61¼. Bar silver 61¼ Mexican dollars 50.

Bonds—Government irregular; state strong; railroad strong.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Commonwealth | 9⅝ | 9¾ | |
| Constantine | 6 | 6⅞ | |
| Cosmopolitan | 008 | 009 | |
| Crœsus | 006 | 009 | |
| Currency | 7¼ | 8 | |
| Easter Bell | 4⅞ | 5 | |
| Eclipse Con | 10 | 10⅝ | |
| Fauntleroy | 8⅞ | 9 | |
| Forepaugh | | | |
| Goldfield M. and L. | 3½ | 3⅞ | |
| Gold Hill | 3¼ | 3½ | |
| Grace | 5¼ | 5⅝ | |
| Greater Gold Belt | 2¼ | 2⅝ | |
| Hayden Gold | 2 | 2⅛ | |
| Ida May | 23 | 25 | |
| Jolly Jine | 7¾ | 8 | |
| Katinka | | | |
| Key West | 3¼ | 3½ | |
| Kitty | 2½ | 2⅞ | |
| Little Jessie | 3⅞ | 4 | |
| Little Joan | 5⅝ | 6¼ | |
| Little Nell | 7⅞ | 8 | |
| Little Puck | 13¼ | 13⅝ | |
| Magnet Rock | 4¼ | 4⅝ | |
| Margaret | 2⅝ | 2⅞ | |
| Margery | 3 | 4 | |
| Maria A. | 4¼ | 4½ | |
| Mariposa | | 6 | |
| Midway | | 5½ | |
| Missouri | | 4¼ | |
| M. J. T | 4¼ | 4⅝ | |
| Mobile | 3⅝ | 3½ | |
| Mollie Dwyre | 5 | 5¼ | |
| Morning Star | 4¼ | 4½ | |
| Nellie V. | 8½ | 8⅝ | |
| New Haven | 9½ | 9⅝ | |
| Ol K. | 3¼ | 3½ | |
| Olive Branch | 5 | 6¼ | |
| Oriole | 4¼ | 4½ | |
| Palace | 2 | 2¼ | |
| Pelican | 2½ | 2⅝ | |
| Pilgrim Con | 9¼ | 9½ | |
| Princess Gold | 5 | 5½ | |
| Progress | 6 | 6⅞ | |
| Pythias | 4⅞ | 5 | |
| Robert Burns | 6½ | 5¾ | |
| Rose Maud | 8⅝ | 9 | |
| Rose Nicol | 11⅝ | 12¼ | |
| Silver Gold | 2 | 2⅛ | |
| Texas Girl | 1¾ | 2 | |
| Trachyte | 6 | 6¼ | |
| Uncle Sam | | 5 | |
| Wide Awake | 6¼ | 6⅞ | |

### UNLISTED.

| Stocks— | Bid | Ask |
|---|---|---|
| Acacia | 37 | 37½ |
| Altamon | 3¾ | 4⅛ |
| American Con. | 7½ | 7¾ |
| Anchoria-Le and | 80 | 1.00 |
| Aola | 5 | 5½ |
| Arcadia Con | 5 | |
| Bankers | | 12 |
| Banner Gold | 3¾ | 4 |
| Battle Mt. Con | 21 | |
| Bed Hur | 7½ | 7¾ |
| Blue Bell | 14½ | 14¾ |
| Bob Lee | 4¾ | 5 |
| Buckhorn | 5½ | 5⅞ |
| C C. and M. | 10¾ | 11 |
| C. K. and N. | 2¼ | 3 |
| Colfax | 1⅞ | 2¼ |
| Col.-Vic. Tunnel | | 13 |
| Copper Mt. | 3¾ | 4 |
| Creede and C. C. | 12 | 14 |
| Damon | 15¾ | |
| Des Moines | 6 | 7½ |
| Emma Aimee | 2¼ | 2⅝ |
| Enterprise | | 18 |
| Ernestine | 2¼ | 2⅝ |
| Fanny Rawlings | 22 | 25 |
| Flower of the West | 4¼ | 4⅝ |
| Franklin | 2⅝ | 2⅞ |
| Garfield Con. | | |
| Glasgow | | |
| Golden Age | | 2⅞ |
| Gold Coin | | |
| Golden Eagle | 4⅝ | 4½ |
| Gold and Globe | 4¾ | |
| Gold King | 1.02 | 1.03 |
| Gold Sovereign | 9¼ | 9¾ |
| Gould | 33 | 35 |
| Granite Hill | 3½ | |
| Hart G M. and L. | 17 | 18 |
| Humbolt | 4¼ | 4½ |
| Ironclad | 5⅞ | 6 |
| Jefferson | | |
| Josephine | 1¾ | 2 |
| Kaffirs | | 5 |
| Kentucky | 4¾ | 5 |
| Keystone | | |
| Kimberly | 13⅝ | 13¾ |
| Los Angeles | | 4 |
| Magna Charta | 4¼ | 4⅝ |
| Monarch | 8⅝ | 8⅞ |
| Mt. Beauty | 7⅞ | 8⅛ |
| Mt. Rosa | 47½ | |
| Mutual | 6 | |
| National | 9½ | 9¾ |
| Nugget | 22 | 23½ |
| Old Gold | 1½ | 1⅝ |
| Ophir | | 35½ |
| Pappoose | 8¼ | 8½ |
| Ramona | 8½ | 8¾ |
| Rattler | 5⅞ | 6 |
| Red Umbrella | 9 | 10 |